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IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

General Pope Relieved of his Command at his Own Request.

Charges to be Preferred Against Generals Fitz-John Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

Consolidation of the Third and Sixth Army Corps.

The Reported Raid of the Rebels into Maryland.

A Large Force on the Upper Potomac.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Gen. Pope, at his own request, was yesterday relieved of his command in order to enable him to prefer charges against Gens. Fitz John Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

The Third Army Corps, (McDowell's,) and the Sixth, (Heintzelman's,) are to be consolidated, and Gen. Heintzelman placed in command.

Gen. Pope has nearly completed his official report, a part of which was submitted to the President yesterday.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Washington National *Republican* says it was currently reported on the streets and in the hotels last evening, that Gen. Pope had been relieved of his command at his own request, in order to bring charges against Gens. Fitz John Porter and Sumner, and a General of Artillery, whose name we did not get, for disobeying orders.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 5—P. M.

The city maintains its usual quiet. There is nothing new from the front. Everything in the military line is working well, and a feeling of security everywhere prevails.

A report prevailed this morning of a battle last night or yesterday afternoon, at or near Poolesville, but nothing can be ascertained to confirm it. *Probabilities* are too often made to assume the form of *facts*.

Gen. Burnside's troops are by this time in position. Some of them were not long ago seen in this vicinity.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels fired about twenty shots from Ball's Bluff upon a little canal steamer, the *Flying Cloud*, which plies between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry. Nobody hurt. The steamer has returned to Georgetown.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Farmers from the upper part of Montgomery County, Md., arriving here early to-day, report that heavy firing was heard late yesterday evening in the direction of Nolan's Ferry.

They also confirm the rumor that the rebels yesterday crossed the river this side the Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerable distance from the Potomac. The force consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they recrossed.

There is no doubt of the fact that the rebels, in strong forces, are posted at several points on the opposite shore.

Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires at night indicated the presence of a larger force of rebels than at first supposed.

Washington, Sept. 6.

It has been known for several days past that the rebels have been moving up the Valley, apparently with a view of passing into Maryland.

Reports have reached Washington from time to time of their having made attempts to cross.

The most current report this morning was, that a detachment of cavalry and artillery had for awhile reconnoitered on the Maryland side and then returned to the Virginia shore.

This report came from the farmers residing in the vicinity, but there was not one point only where the rebels essayed their transit.

Their camp-fires and the false rumors, which the rebels themselves were instrumental in circulating, were doubtless intended to deceive our forces, while the former wese intently engaged in the consummation of their programme.

To-night, it is said the rebels have crossed near Point of Rocks and the Monocacy, and now occupy Frederick, Maryland, in force.

Military men think the movement favorable for operations on our side.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICK, MD.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 6.

It is reported that the enemy were at Frederick, Md., last night, and that it was occupied by rebel troops this morning.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Greatly Exaggerated Rumors—Rumored Crossing of Cavalry and Artillery at Noland's Ferry—Probable Unreliability of the Whole Story.

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

We learn that there has been great excitement during Thursday night, along the line of the Potomac, from the Monocacy to Harper's Ferry, in consequence of the most wild and improbable rumors that prevailed, to the effect that the rebel General Hill, with 30,000 troops, had crossed at Edward's Ferry, and were encamped on the soil of Maryland. Everybody along the line believed the rumor, but no one could be found who had seen them cross the river, or who had met them after they had crossed. These rumors came to Mr. Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by telegraph during the night, and from so many different sources, that he was almost inclined to believe that Maryland was really invaded by an immense rebel force.

Matters thus continued until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the rumor changed its aspect, and it was again asserted that a small rebel force was actually in Maryland, but in so small force as to be considered no more than a rebel raid. They were said to have effected their crossing at a ford called Noland's Ferry, a few miles above the mouth of the Monocacy, about midnight, fully ten miles this side of the Point of Rocks, and took up a line of march westward, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of ten miles from the ferry at four o'clock yesterday morning.

The force, according to this last announcement, consisted only of a battalion of cavalry about 400 strong, and a battery of two field pieces. They are said not to have injured the railroad, or interrupted the telegraph, but proceeded in a westerly direction, as if attempting to flank the Federal force stationed at Point of Rocks. The road they are alleged to have taken would bring them out on the railroad again in the vicinity of Berlin, a few miles above the Point of Rocks, where, if the force was not surprised, they would probably have a warm reception. If this statement is true, their purpose in striking so far above may probably have been to destroy the bridge over Catoctin Creek, and thus cut off the force at the Point of Rocks from receiving assistance from the troops at Harper's Ferry.

At 10 o'clock a telegram from Frederick Junction announced that firing could be heard in the direction which the rebel force took, and it was thought that they had met with opposition, and that a fight was progressing.

The Town of Leesburgh is also said, on the same authority, to be occupied by a considerable force, which is about ten miles from the point at which the crossing is reported to have been effected.

Orders were sent up on Tuesday to Martinsburgh to send all the locomotives and cars at that station West, to prepare for any emergency, as there was a rumor that a party of guerrillas were seen in the vicinity of the bridge, three miles this side of Martinsburgh. Up to the time of going to press last night, however, the telegraph is working to all the stations on the road, and none of the bridges have been destroyed, as far as known.

We give these rumors as they have reached us, from the most authentic sources attainable, and must say that we have great doubts as to there being one particle of truth in them. We do not believe that any rebel force has crossed the river, because it would be a most desperate venture, especially in so small a body, and that they could scarcely have proceeded ten miles without something positive on the subject having reached the city before the present hour.

Our impression is, that a scouting party of Federal cavalry has crossed the railroad at the point indicated, and that they have been mistaken for rebels.

We learn that Col. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, on Thursday received an order for stores for the command at Harper's Ferry. Hearing of the rumors of this invasion, he yesterday telegraphed to know if the stores should be forwarded, and received an affirmative answer. This would indicate that there was no fear of an interruption of the travel on the road entertained at that point.

Our advices up to midnight render it almost certain that the whole affair was a causeless panic, and that not a single rebel soldier has yet invaded the soil of Maryland. The report to the Railroad Company came first from the military posts on the line, and was brought to them by frightened civilians.

A portion of Gen. Wool's Staff yesterday went up to Point of Rocks to investigate the matter, but could obtain nothing but unreliable rumors, no one having seen the alleged rebel forces.

The latest rumor last night was that the force that was reported to have crossed the river was a Federal cavalry scout, sent up on the other side of the river by Gens. Sumner or Sigel. We are, however, of opinion that no forces of any description have crossed, either rebel or Federal.

LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT.

The Rebel Army of Invasion Under Jackson in Maryland.

OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Accounts show that three or four hundred rebel cavalry endeavored to cross the Potomac into Maryland about noon on Friday, at Edwards' Ferry, approaching from Leesburgh. Our forces, consisting of one infantry and one cavalry regiment and a battery, opposed the passage, and repulsed them after a sharp contest. About 2 o'clock this morning the attempt was successfully renewed, the enemy crossing at several different points.

The first raid was made on Poolesville, four miles north of Edwards' Ferry, after which they visited Darnstown, where the Government had established a branch of the military telegraph. They charged into the town, our pickets barely having time to give the alarm. Fortunately the operator had sufficient time to detach his recording instrument, cut the wire and escaped.

Supposing that there was a Union force in the vicinity the rebels remained only about half an hour, and then retired, although at 12 o'clock to-day their pickets were still within hailing distance.

We are informed also that the rebels crossed the Potomac in force yesterday night and morning, both above and below Point of Rocks. They crossed between the ferries, fording the river. The previous demonstrations of camp fires, &c., were a ruse to mislead our forces as to their real designs. They marched directly to White Oak Springs, three miles from Frederick. Their first act was to destroy a tunnel bridge across the Monocacy. A Union regiment which was stationed there had left the day previous.

Eleven o'Clock—P. M.

The latest accounts from the Upper Potomac state that the rebel army of invasion, commanded by Jackson, entered Frederick about 8 o'clock this morning. Discipline was very strict, guards being posted at all the liquor shops, and private property being rigidly respected. The rebels have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that point, and have torn up the track and destroyed the culverts in several places east of Frederick. They have also cut the telegraph wires. All the rolling stock at Frederick was saved, except one locomotive, which became disabled.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Contest on the O. and A. Railroad—Mining News—Secesh Vitality—Capture of Stonewall Jackson—Capture of Three Companies of the Brooklyn Eighty-seventh Regiment, with the Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster—Another Rumor.

Alexandria, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862—A. M.

You will, undoubtedly, be surprised to receive another letter from your correspondent, written in this hot-bed of secession. I am surprised myself. But Stonewall Jackson, Col. Lee, or some other dashing rebel commander, is responsible for my unwilling detention here. Gen. Somebody proposes, but some other military chief on the other side of the house disposes—at least seriously interferes with the movements of correspondents—particularly just now, on the Orang and Alexandria Railroad. When you see letters in cotemporary sheets, dated at any point south of Bull Run, since the 27th inst.—rely upon it that the facts stated were either obtained in Washington, or New-York, and more probably in the latter-named place; because, in the former, Madame Rumor is always at work, and as constant practice tends to perfection, she generally gets off something within the possibilities, or in producing something that cannot be contradicted. All the seemingly truthful statements published of movements and doings of any of the divisions under Gen. Pope's immediate command, unless obtained from the Secretary of War, are purely fictions. What information the War Department may have received from Gen. Pope since the telegraph wires and the railroad bridges were destroyed on Tuesday evening last, at Manassas Junction, the writer hereof knows nothing; of the probabilities of that department furnishing information for publication, supposing that any has been received, you are as capable of judging as those who daily darken the doors of that department. And yet a paper at the capital has published important information, exclusively and apparently semi-officially, which could only have been obtained at headquarters. Are any of the members of the Cabinet leaky, or is there partiality shown where the Press, at least, in times like these, should be treated impartially? I make no charges, but simply insinuate facts. But I am digressing. Alexandria has the honor of my presence within her limits simply because it is impossible to get out of it—in the direction business beckons me. Stonewall Jackson's cavalry have more effectually blockaded contraband correspondents than all the paper bulletins of our much-esteemed Commander-in-Chief. Since Tuesday last all has been a blank here as regards military movements south of the point where the United States Military Road is severed. One solitary soldier has alone fathomed the mystery that hang about Manassas Junction since the series of battles that took place on Wednesday, and he was so badly frightened by the time he reached this point as hardly to be considered a responsible being. He honestly believes that he saw a rebel regiment behind every bush along the forty-seven miles between Alexandria and Manassas Junction. I don't believe him, and yet there are those who do. Of recent events that have taken place at Manassas Junction and points north of that, we know something reasonably reliable—no thanks to the military authorities, however—until to-day, when all is again in the fog. An attempt was made yesterday to get off a train of cars with men and material, to rebuild the bridge over Bull Run Creek, and bring in the sick and wounded at that point. The train was in readiness, steam up, and the engineer held the monster that was to furnish the motive power for five hours, by the watch, ready to start whenever the proper order should be received. The order was not given at all, and great was the disappointment thereat. The engineer and brakemen had volunteered for the occasion, and the Railroad Monitor—an iron-plated car, pierced for musketry, containing a formidable looking piece of rifled ordnance—was attached to the locomotive. The officer of the train, together with your correspondent, though non-combatants, usually, had volunteered on this occasion to act in the capacity of sharpshooters, and kill any man (if we could) who should kill the engineer. To be doubly prepared for such an emergency, two extra engineers were to accompany this reconnoissance by railroad, so that if one should get picked off by the rebels, another would be ready to take his place and run the machine. After a full consultation, it was the unanimous opinion of all present at the council, that not more than two engineers could possibly be picked off by the rebel sharpshooters while running the twenty-seven miles to Bull Run Creek and back. But to be doubly sure of bringing the train through safe, Jack Wistner, the brakeman, who so successfully ran out a train from under rebel fire at Catlett's Station last week, was pressed into the service as brakeman for this occasion; so that, if by any accident *three* engineers got killed, we could fall back upon the worthy brakeman. Fortunately or unfortunately, the train did not get off, and the readers of the Times have, consequently, lost the pleasure of reading some interesting particulars supposed to abound in the vicinity of the late fight.

STONEWALL JACKSON CAPTURED.

Of rumors there is no end. It was rumored all over the city last evening that the ubiquitous Stonewall Jackson had really been captured at last, and was confined "near the Chain bridge." Thousands believed the story, because it was believed to be among the probabilities. It is, next to the defeat and destruction of the rebel hordes under Jo Johnson, the one thing most desired. The rumor of the capture of Jackson was publicly announced at the hotel tables, and created the wildest enthusiasm, and would have caused an increased sale of gin cocktails and brandy smashes but for the fact that the Provost-Marshal has prohibited any such indulgences. To-day less is known about Jackson than there was last night; but all are expecting to have the report of his capture verified.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THREE COMPANIES OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH (BROOKLYN) REGIMENT.

On Tuesday night last Cos. A, D and I of the Eighty-seventh (Brooklyn) New-York Regiment, were sent to Manassas Junction, and arrived there just before the place was attacked by the rebels. Since that affair the only information of the whereabouts of these companies is obtained from Corporal Vangusten, of Co. I, and private Isaac Osborn, of Co. I, and another member of the same regiment, who came straggling into this place yesterday. Their story is that the companies above named were attacked by a superior force, and soon after were surrounded, and, in their opinion, must have been captured, together with Lieut.-Col. Bachia and Quartermaster George Hudson, of the same regiment. They state that the rebels attacked them furiously, and their constant cry was, "Give no quarter to the d—n Yankees." That has been the watchword of the rebels on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for the last two weeks. Vangusten and Osborn made their escape by taking to the bushes as soon as their party was surrounded. Their story may or may not be true.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

The rumor was quite current in this city, late last night, that a portion of Gen. Pope's army had driven the main rebel force into Thoroughfare Gap, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and there given him a sound thrashing, aided by Reno's force, which came up in the rear just at the right moment. I can trace the report to no responsible source.

DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The most thorough arrangements have been made for the *defence* of Washington. Gen. McClellan seems to be devoting his great energies to that special object—a fact which, to one of my peculiar temperament, is a mortifying one: I mean because the necessity should exist for such extensive preparations. Masses of troops were passing all night through the streets, from camps on the outskirts of the city to some of the defensive points. Another page in the history of this rebellion will soon be written.

SECESH IN ALEXANDRIA.

I am told by a gentleman who has resided in this city for a year that there are only four Union families in the place who are to the manor born. I have reason to believe it, for I have yet to see the first cordial Union citizen, or one professing such a heresy as Unionism, unless under arrest. Then the slimy fellows are as humble and talk as patriotic as the best of men. It is all on the surface, however. As I write, a Secesh is singing in an adjoining house a favorite song for the relief of Maryland from "base Lincoln's rule," accompanying her cracked voice upon a superanuated piano. Think of my nerves and pity me. Rely upon it, Alexandria greatly rejoiceth—in heart—at the approach of the rebel forces. They do not—poor things—understand strategy; they do not understand that their friends are getting into the lion's jaws and will get crushed.

The Battle of Fairfax Court-House—The Battle of Fairfax Station—Flag of Truce—Removing the Killed and Wounded from Bull Run—A Large Number of Wounded Left Upon the Field—Death of Generals Stevens and Kearney.

Near Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

As you have already been advised, the battle of "Bull Run No. 2," was concluded on Saturday last—the Union forces falling back four or five miles to Centreville, leaving the gory battle-field, covered with the dead and dying, in possession of the enemy—the most mortifying event of the present campaign. Sunday morning, the 31st ult., the enemy made a feint upon our left, which point was reinforced by a portion of Gen. Burnside's command. No general engagement, however, was brought on. Monday morning there was some skirmishing to the left and front, but all was quiet before noon. During the day, under a flag of truce—which did not expire until sunset—an attempt was made to remove the wounded from the field. But this had not been accomplished, and probably not less than two hundred of our wounded were left upon the field, to the tender care of the enemy. What mercy can be expected from an enemy who almost invariably rob the dead, as I have seen done, and not unfrequently deliberately satiate their hate by killing, in cold blood, wounded and helpless men! God be with them, and may He who moves the hearts of all men, so move this Government, that helpless, wounded men may be properly cared for after a battle. This battle scene, with all its attendant excitement, is a fearful one, but it is not to be compared to the horrors of the scene presented after the strife is over. One can, with comparative composure, look on and witness men laying down their lives for their country, but to see and know that hundreds of these noble patriots' lives are sacrificed for the want of a properly organized ambulance corps, and corps of hospital attendants, is too much, because there is no excuse for it.

Soon after 4 o'clock P. M., Monday, the enemy, by one of his brilliant movements, succeeded in flanking us on the right, and opened a heavy fire parallel to the turnpike leading to Alexandria, extending from Centreville two miles, entirely beyond Fairfax Court-house. This movement the Commanding General was fully prepared to meet, and our forces occupied a position on the left of the road going toward Alexandria. Stretching along the road for miles could be seen batteries in position, supported by heavy forces of infantry, some time before the real attack commenced. At about 5 o'clock, a violent thunder-storm set in, and for nearly an hour the roar of Heaven's artillery was mingled with that of the contending forces, presenting at once one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles ever witnessed, and one which will long be remembered by those who participated in or witnessed the struggle. For three and a half hours the battle raged with unabating fury; and as night closed over the scene of strife, hostilities ceased, and our left abandoned Centreville, falling back toward Fairfax, the rear protected from the onslaught of the enemy by Gen. Bayard's brigade of cavalry.

This morning our army abandoned Fairfax Court-house, and a line was formed extending from the forts in front of Alexandria, on the left, to the vicinity of the chain bridge on the right. As I write, a brisk cannonading has been commenced toward the right of our line—said, by the cavalry who have come in, to be at or near Chain-bridge, but this is doubtful.

We were flanked at Centreville at about 4 o'clock. Gen. Stevens' Division (of Burnside's Corps) was at once thrown out to the west of the Fairfax Road; and after going about two miles, met the enemy in force, and the work commenced at once in good earnest. The enemy occupied (as usual) a piece of woods, from which he was driven at the point of the bayonet. The One Hundred and Fourth New-York, commanded in the engagement by Maj. Skinner, suffered severely.

Here Gen. Stevens fell, at about 6 o'clock, a ball passing through his head, killing him instantly, while in the triumph of victory. He was caught by one of his aids; and his body this morning was forwarded to Washington. Gen. Stevens was well known throughout the country, and was a brave and skillful officer, much loved by his whole command. He was a native of Massachusetts, but for several years before the breaking out of this rebellion, had resided in Oregon.

Further on to the right were the commands of Kearney, McCall, King, and a portion of Fitz-John Porter's. Owing to the defeat of the rebel force on our left by Stevens, the coming up of a thunder storm, and the approach of darkness, all combined, the whole of our line did not get into action. Kearney's and King's troops, as usual, behaved most handsomely. Gen. Kearney led his troops into the embraces of a concealed foe, and there is a current rumor, believed by many, that he was taken prisoner and subsequently murdered by the rebels, who have feared his example perhaps, more than any other general belonging to the army. That the rebels have done this in one instance, at least, is positively known. At the battle on Saturday a Lieutenant of the Harris Cavalry was captured. He surrendered, had unbuckled his waist-belt and had his arm raised and was in the very act of removing the belt strap that passed over his shoulder for the purpose of delivering up his sword, when he was shot twice and instantly killed. His body lies buried near the Slave Hospital at Bull Run. Gen. Kearney's body was sent into our lines by a flag of truce and was sent on to Washington to-day.

The special object of the enemy in making the attack as they did, was to cut off the immense train—numbering thousands of wagons—upon the road between Centreville and Alexandria. There was one continuous train of baggage and empty wagons 21 miles in length, on the move to Alexandria. There was another train, miles in length, going in the same direction, upon the same road, composed of ambulances, with wounded men, and private vehicles. Still a third long train, loaded with provisions and forage, was passing toward Centreville. The rebels, to enable them the more easily to carry out their scheme, had felled trees at several places across the road. The road was full of stragglers on foot, citizens who had been invited to come out to assist the wounded, and while there, some of them refused to render that aid so much needed; convalescent soldiers from the hospitals, able to walk, but unfit for duty—all making to the rear—a thunder-storm in full operation, the enemy's and our own cannon keeping up a continual roar, and columns of infantry and artillery moving in every direction. From this description, a faint idea may be formed of the temptation to a panic. Gen. Stevens saved the train, and, with others, protected the road—and lost his life. One man, in charge of a team, when near Fairfax Court-House, attempted to start his team upon a run and pass some before him. He was speedily brought to a standstil by an officer presenting a loaded revolver, and threatening to shoot the man who took one step toward creating a panic.

A Panic in Alexandria.

Alexandria, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

The Secessionists of this city were in high eather last night, and openly predicted that Jackson would be in the place before morning. As usual, there was a very general panic among the civilians employed by Government, and all who could made tracks for Washington—for there was no other way of getting there. This morning all loyal people were pleased to learn, when they awoke, that the Stars and Stripes still floated over their heads, and that Jackson had not ventured to pull them down. This morning those who remained in town are confident that Alexandria is safe. Firing has commenced on our right, near the Chain bridge, it is reported, but no general engagement is expected to take place to-day. The rear guard of our army, Bayard's Cavalry, left Fairfax Court-house at 4 o'clock this A. M., and is now in town. The rebels are evidently pushing for Georgetown and Maryland. Col. Fitz Hugh Lee, last Sunday, stated that he would plant his foot—it is a good sized one, by the way—upon Arlington Heights. We shall see.

LATE NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following, which it calls:

"The individual experiences of a respectable citizen of Washington, who was a volunteer nurse to succor the wounded on the battle-ground of Friday and Saturday, beyond Bull Run."

I left Washington on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, in company with a large passenger train of volunteer physicians and nurses. At Alexandria the doctors were requested to remain. I think the greater proportion of the civilians in the train also went no further. A number, however, proceeded on the train of box and platform cars. The greater part of these left at Fairfax Station, and probably returned by the next train to Washington. We left the train at Bull Run Bridge, and went on foot through Union Mills Station to Centreville, arriving there at 10 o'clock at night on Sunday.

I accompanied an ambulance train of about fifty ambulances from Centreville to the battle-ground, under a flag of truce, arriving at the latter point about 12 o'clock on Monday morning. Went to work, under direction of Medical Director McFarland, to bring in the wounded from the field. Some sixty volunteer civilians were thus engaged. We brought in about three hundred to the Surgeons' headquarters, being more than sufficient to fill the ambulances provided. Many wounded were also carried on stretchers from the woods and fields to points on the roadside where the ambulances might conveniently reach them. The ambulances and several baggage-wagons were filled on Monday evening with the wounded who had received surgical attention, numbering about two hundred and fifty—leaving about fifty at the Surgeons' temporary headquarters on the field unprovided for. The number of wounded scattered over the field to whom no succor has been extended were estimated by a Surgeon who left on Wednesday morning at two thousand—probably too high; a thousand would probably be nearer the number.

After much delay, in taking the parol of the wounded in the the train, and of sixty or seventy wounded who were able to walk, the train proceeded to Centreville, arriving there about 4 P. M. It was there stopped by the rebel officers in command of the post and conducted to Gen. Stonewall Jackson's headquarters, about five or six miles distant, where we arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. After some two hours' delay, the party in charge of the train received from Gen. Jackson a pass through the Confederate lines, and we wended our way slowly back to Centreville, over a rough, dark road, at great expense of suffering to the wounded, reaching there at about 12 o'clock at night. There we camped, and distributed some soup, coffee and brandy, to the wounded. These supplies we received from the rebels, who had captured, (as we were informed by one of our surgeons, who had remained at Centreville, in charge of the wounded there,) forty-one wagon loads of our hospital supplies. As Tuesday night was cold, we borrowed one hundred and sixty blankets of the rebels, (being hospital blankets of the captured stock,) to make the wounded as comfortable as possible.

On Wednesday morning at sunrise, the train started for Washington, under the escort of rebel officers, coming by the way of Fairfax Court-house and Falls' Church, and proceeded to Alexandria in the evening.

INCIDENTS AND APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Our own dead, with the exception of a few, were lying unburied up to Tuesday morning. The bodies of the dead and a large share of the wounded were stripped of their shoes, hats or caps, and all their accoutrements, and their pockets rifled of everything of value. We are assured, however, that this was done by camp followers, and that Stonewall Jackson had dealt severely with the marauders whenever caught. We saw not a single dead rebel, and but very few wounded. The dead, it would seem, were carried from the field for the most part, and secretly buried. Our wounded state that on Sunday, when a great many of the rebels were visiting the battle-field, they were kindly furnished with water and biscuit.

On Tuesday sixty-one citizens of Washington—a portion of the volunteer nurse corps—passed us at the battle-field on their way to Gen. Lee's headquarters, in charge of a rebel guard. They had straggled through the enemy's lines without the protection of a flag of truce, and had been taken prisoners. I presume they were paroled, but it is possible that they have been sent to Richmond.

We saw many thousands of the rebel soldiers. They are clad in all varieties of costume—many of them being barefooted; but they are well armed, and although courteous, talk exultingly and defiantly.

While on the battle-field we saw two trains of Confederate army wagons, moving northwardly toward the Bull Run Mountains. Also, several batteries of artillery moving in the same direction. From this we inferred that a movement was making toward the Upper Potomac, and from conversations with divers rebel parties, I think that Hill's and Longstreet's and Ewell's forces—Ewell himself was wounded—have gone in that direction, and that it is the intention of the rebels simply to menace Washington, while the true point aimed at is by the way of Leesburgh into Maryland. I judge so, because they talked confidently of attacking Washington, which I inferred was to mislead us. These accounts and statements were, however, from subordinate officers and privates.

Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, who is a chaplain in the rebel army, informed us that 48,000 more troops were on the way from Warrenton, coming up. I cannot say whether he spoke truth.

We noticed that a large number of horses in rebel hands, and also many baggage wagons, were marked "U. S."

We heard of three negro ambulance-drivers who were spirited away by the rebels while we were on the battle-field, and that nine of our party had been taken prisoners while wandering over a portion of the field distant from the surgeon's quarters.

Only a portion of the battle-field of Friday and Saturday is that of the 21st July, 1861—the greater part of it being west.

Most of the rebels whom we met were courteous, but some of them spoke with bitterness of the "Yankees"—the general appellation applied to the Union forces.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HEADQUARTERS.

On Tuesday night, Gen. Jackson's headquarters were between the Warrenton and Alexandria and Little River Turnpikes, at a point five or six miles east of Centreville, and in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house. We passed by the side of the camp for a mile. The soldiers were bivouacked under the trees, being without tents. Some of the soldiers told us that Gen. Lee's headquarters were about a mile distant. We saw Jackson, who was dressed very little different from a private. He has no extensive staff, but has couriers taken from the ranks, as we conversed with one of them, who was intelligent and communicative.

We saw Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on Wednesday at Fairfax Court-house, where a large body of Stuart's Cavalry are stationed. The last rebel videttes were stationed about three miles beyond Fall's Church. One of them told me he had the New-York *Herald* of the day before, and to remove a doubt expressed he showed it to me.

A rebel lieutenant told us that they had shot a courier bearing despatches from Gen. Halleck to Gen. Pope, and were therefore advised of the calling in of our forces to Washington.

There should be a thorough and efficient organization of ambulance corps, after the manner of the French army, and each ambulance should be provided with a small amount of provisions, such as crackers and concentrated food, to be made into soup when necessary, so as to be independent of hospital supplies through the regular process. The War Department should not lose a moment in effecting such an organization. If the country could but witness the suffering which I have beheld among the wounded on the battle-field, the people would imperatively demand that surgeons should be made to do their duty strictly, and that there should be thorough Officiency given to the ambulance corps by their proper and systematic organization under a competent head and proper subordinates.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

From The Washington Star, Sept. 4.

Last night about eleven hundred prisoners, who had been taken by the rebels in the late engagement and paroled, arrived in the city, having left Manassas early night before last. They say that after they had been captured, they were taken to a deep ravine in the rear of Jackson's headquarters, and a guard of cavalry put over them; the most of them, after their capture, being taken in a roundabout way on the skirts of the rebel camp. Some of them say that they were miserably fed, but others that they were fed with the best the rebels could afford, they having nothing but what they captured. They could not see the whole extent of the rebel camps, but judging from the camp fires, they thought that on Sunday night at least one hundred thousand men were encamped in the vicinity of Manassas. Some of them were kept three days in the ravine, and were not given any food until after being confined for thirty-six hours except what they paid for, the rebels charging them from 50 cents to $2 for a cracker or a piece of bread. At one time our men got a little noisy, and Gen. Lee rode in their midst and told them to "keep quiet; he was going to send them home soon." When they were taken to the ravine they were stripped of all their accoutrements, but few of them being allowed to retain their haversacks. They noticed in the ranks of the rebels a large number of foreigners—Irish, French, German, &c. A wounded man was brought to the hospital near Manassas, and plead hard for a canteen of water, offering $20 in U. S. Treasury notes for it, when a rebel went off and got him some water, and took the money, remarking that it was not worth a d—n, but it might be useful, for he didn't know but he might be taken prisoner.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

From the East and the West we have war and rumors of war. Ohio is in a state of alarm, and the gentlemen of Cincinnati are enjoying the healthful recreation of digging ditches and intrenchments at Covington. Gen. Lewis Wallace has issued a characteristic proclamation, and is giving every able-bodied man a musket or a spade. In Washington we are more fortunate. The foresight of Gen. Scott or Gen. McClellan is seen in the labored rampart-lines that environ the city. For the last year many of these earthworks have been neglected. The grass has grown over the embrasures, and in some of the forts near Long Bridge, flowers have been springing up. The works around Arlington have been little more than objects of interest to curious travellers from the Eastern States. They are now in an excellent condition for service, and begin to look picturesque with dotted canvas, and the flags floating over them. If there is anything in human skill, artillery, and destructive ordnance, I do not see how Washington can be taken. Wherever you look forts are seen. They command every hill, ford, bridge and ferry. From Bladensburgh to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Chain Bridge, from Chain Bridge to Bladensburgh, is one complete and unbroken line of defences. Under their guns our army is now resting—gradually accumulating strength, and preparing for another campaign.

No one, however, anticipates an attack upon Washington from the Potomac. The generally accepted military theory is that the rebel armies will attempt to engage our troops at Fairfax, and, while diverting their attention, make a movement by way of Leesburgh or Harper's Ferry, force a crossing at these points, occupy Maryland, and excite the secession feeling there into riot and anarchy, break the line of the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, and thus interrupt all communication with the North, prevent supplies from reaching our army and our people, and naturally cause a surrender by causing a famine. In the meantime, to prevent these supplies from reaching the city, it is supposed that another column of the rebel army will move down to a point lower on the Potomac, erect batteries, and either cross into Maryland or prevent our transports from coming up the river. To avoid these schemes, I may state that we have on the Lower Potomac a large number of gunboats; on the Upper Potomac large bodies of troops. A crossing at Edward's Ferry is a favorite theory of the rebels. At Edward's Ferry the river is narrow and fordable, but a division of men at Poolsville, with a battery on the hills, occupied by Gen. Banks last year, after the Ball's Bluff battle, would render such an attempt a dangerous experiment. Poolsville, Point of Rocks, and Harper's Ferry, are all strongly guarded, while a large body of troops are being massed at Baltimore, as I am told, for the purpose of resisting the capture or the invasion of Maryland, or the assault upon Washington. It is said, also, that there is a proposition to establish a large camp at Chambersburgh, in your State, for the purpose of preventing a raid into Pennsylvania. Jackson would desire nothing better than to go into Winter quarters in the fruitful valley of the Susquehanna, and his guerrillas would find abundant and exhilerating sport in foraging upon the loyal farmers of York, Franklin and Adams.

There is a better feeling here to-day than I have seen for a few days past. Many gentleman who made preparations for hasty departures, are leisurely unpacking their trunks, and have put aside their travelling apparel. Our little world goes on just as quietly as though we were not within a few hours' ride of Gen. Lee's headquarters.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Britner, Co. A—bowels.
Corp. Francis McGuigan, Co. F—killed.
Joseph Sullivan, Co. F—back.
John Charloton, Co. F—shoulder.
Charles Wilson, Co. F—leg.
John Cornell, Co. F—leg.
John Dugan, Co. F—leg.

TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Wm. H. Reamer, Co. G—hand and ankle.
First Lieut. Calvin C. Burch, Co. G—killed.
First Sergt. Wm. C. Hollis, Co. G—killed.
Malcomb Hollis, Co. G—leg.
Gardiner Hollis, Co. G—head.
Corp. A. M. Beaman, Co. G—nose cut off.
Corp. Solin Martin, Co. G—leg shot off.
Clay Cross, Co. G—head and leg.
Wm. Kaball, Co. G—shoulder and leg.
Willis Harding, Co. G—ankle and chin.
Maj. Barny—killed.
Capt. Brown, Co. F—reported killed.
First Lieut. H. B. Corse, Co. I—reported killed.
Second Lieut. —— Campbell, Co. I—wounded and missing.
Second Lieut. —— Morse, Co. C—supposed killed.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY.

Thos. McBride, Co. K—hand and mouth.
Capt. Ackins, Co. K—killed.
John Locuson, Co. K—killed.
Corp. John B. Clayton, Co. K—killed.
Henry Boswick, Co. K—arm amputated.
Corp. John Van Pelt, Co. K—hand.
Jas. Dolson, Co. K—leg.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Jones—wounded.
First Lieut. —— Rogers, Co. D—shoulder.
—— Kelly, Co F—hand.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO.

J. Coupe, Co. E—wounded in shoulder.
—— Briggs, Co. E—wounded in breast.
Wm. Saltman, Co. E—wounded in shoulder.
Sergt. Smith, Co. C—wounded in thigh.
Orderly Sergt. Wilkinson, Co. K—killed.

SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Capt. Andrew Wilson, Co. I—thigh and breast.
First Lieut. Waldo Sprague, (Acting Adjutant,) Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Blauvelt, Co. A—supposed to be killed.
Capt. Martin, Co. H—wounded in face.
Major Grower—wounded in thigh.
Corp. Allen F. Hiserote, Co. I—wounded in arm.
Jacob Cunningham, Co. I—wounded in arm.
Corp. Augustus Baker, Co. I—wounded in heel.
Jacob Everts, Co. I—wounded in head.
Charles Crandel, Co. I—wounded in foot.
James Hill, Co. I—wounded in side.
Levi W. Sweet, Co. I—shoulder, side, leg and arm.
Orderly Sergt. Henry Sentell, Co. K, 44th New-York—wounded in hand.
James Kase, Co. K, 44th New-York—in hand.
Capt. J. S. Van Garden, 100th Pennsylvania—wounded in arm.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

John Ward, Co. A—leg.
Corp. George Gibson, Co. A—neck.
—— Trout, Co. A—head.
David Free, Co. A—shoulder.
James McAtee, Co. A—thigh.
James Miller, Co. A—thigh.
Lieut. Weaver, Co. C—thigh.
Lieut. Fox, Co. F—wounded.
Capt. Wm. Kirkwood, Co. B—leg.
Adjt. George Potts—wounded.
Sergt. Wilmer Morris, Co. A—both legs.
—— McQuilliams, Co. C—killed.
—— Stoge, Co. C—killed.
—— Stone, Co. C—leg shot off.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Frank Harbison, Co. B—leg.
W. H. Empfield, Co. B—head.
James M. Loughran, Co. B—leg.
Constantine Martin—side.
Second Lieut. Roley Jones, Co. A—severely.
John Myers, Co. E—leg.
Thomas Moses, Co. E—hip.

Gen. Jameson Nominated for Governor of Maine.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Oldtown, Aug. 28, 1862.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 27th of June, informing me of my nomination for Governor at the Democratic Convention held at Bangor the day before, has been received. My illness will excuse the delay of the answer.

Our Union has heretofore been the pride and the glory alike of the South and of the North, but a rebellion has sprung up, and is now raging that threatens its dismemberment. And my only desire is, in this hour of our country's danger, to do all in my power, as best I can, and with all my might, to put down that rebellion, and to restore everywhere allegiance to the Constitution and the Union.

I hope soon to be able to return to the field, again to try to render my country some service—but, in the meantime, or when away in the midst of the conflict, if my name at home can be of any avail to rally and unite the loyal men of my State, and to arouse them to an effort proportionate to the magnitude of the issue at stake, then, it is always at their service.

Please accept for yourselves, gentlemen, the assurance of my personal regard, and for the party whom you represent, my thanks for this renewed evidence of their confidence and esteem.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
CHARLES D. JAMESON.

FROM PARIS.

The Emperor's Annual Fete—Grand Review of the Imperial Troops—The American Question in France—Intervention Neither Possible nor Probable—England's Motives in the Matter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The annual *fête* of the Emperor passed off on the 15th with its usual *éclat*. On this day the more fastidious Parisians speed away to some quiet retreat and abandon their haunts to the soldiery, the "blouses," the country-folk, and to the sight-seeing foreigner. Excepting restaurants or *cafés*, and shops for the sale of trinkets and jewelry, all places of serious business are closed, and from early morn the thoroughfares and innumerable exhibitions are crowded with the metropolitan and provincial masses, in their gayest spirits and finery, intent on nothing but enjoyment. All theatres, including the Imperial Italian Opera—that sanctum of full dress and white cravats—are without charge thrown open to the people; serge and cotton, for this day, oust silk and lace, and thanks to the munificence of their Emperor, the poor laborer and the private soldier enjoy a no less elegant and classical entertainment than is in other countries the ever-exclusive privilege of wealth and rank.

This is, *par excellence*, the Republican day of France; the titled and monied aristocracy remain unseen. Only the Emperor and his consort, without ostentation or even a body-guard, drive without concern among the people. From 5 until 7 P. M. there is a lull. The hundreds of thousands of ramblers are dining. The streets at 6 are nearly deserted, and Paris, for once in the year, appears as if mimicking an American Sunday. At dark the swarms again emerge, apparently reinforced by all the juveniles and babes of France, and roll on to witness the grand illumination; and, excepting the statue-like dragoon of the City Guard, whose charger no noise can startle or pressure coax to move a hoof, not a horse or vehicle is allowed to disturb their tramp. Passing the City Hall, the Louvre and Tuileries, vieing each other in splendor, the crowd marches on to the Champs Elysées, where every tree appears as if laden with apples of golden and silver light. Thence at midnight, with an exclamation of "*superbe et pas cher*," these descendants of the Gauls, male and female, old and young, some led, others carried, trend their way homeward, satisfied with the pleasures of the day, the glory of their country, and more French than ever. Of the gin-soaked and greasy-tattered pauper, which would, under similar circumstances, have ruled the roast in London, not one was seen. Paris has no paupers at large, and brawls and drunkenness are ruled out of her festivities—uncouth language, even, in such a promiscuous crowd, never wounds the ear. Not an accident or untoward event occurred to mar the pleasures of the day; and one knows not which the most to admire—the true enlightenment of the French population or the tact and wisdom of its ruler.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS.

On the 14th, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, Prince Imperial and Prince NAPOLEON, held a grand review of the troops of Paris—some 80,000 passed before them. The greatest proof of the present popularity of NAPOLEON was the enthusiastic "*Vivas*" of the National Guard; for no instructions from their officers, or clap-trap influences, can affect the manifestation of their feelings with these citizen soldiers, who, in class, sense and spirit are the same as those who, marching by in a similar review, some thirty-four years ago, compelled, by their shouts of indignation, CHARLES X. to change his Ministry. The style of the regular troops was splendid, but such an awkward squad as the 40,000 National Guard of Paris never before passed in review in any other country.

Their rank and file is composed of the industrial classes, and being never drilled, organization is about the limit of requirements expected from them in times of peace. Their uniform, of a neat and soldierly pattern, they must provide themselves. They number some 100,000 throughout France, and constitute the Home Guard, unless "*mobilised*," when they are drilled and march with the regular army. They are not, however, without a history, for in 1814, one of their divisions, under PACTHOD, saved by their heroic devotion the corps of Gens. MORTIER and MARMONT.

ENGLAND NOT A FAITHFUL INTERPRETER OF FRENCH FEELING TOUCHING THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The American traveler could enjoy the more this grand military pageant of a foreign Power, from the conviction that these forces were never likely to be employed against his country; notwithstanding to the contrary the British Press, which, since the outbreak of the rebellion, has used every effort to make those who understand the English language and peruse their journals, believe that intervention in our political troubles was ever about coming from the Emperor, and that he is continually urging the step with the rulers of Great Britain.

The object of this not uncommon British chicane is to decoy the American Press into rejoiners and aspersions against the Emperor, and to render France and her interests as odious to the American as every thing English is fast becoming.

The reply of the Premier of England to LINDSAY and others, when a few weeks past a motion was tendered in the House of Commons to the import that the time had come for England to aid the South, contained more significancy than was shown in the mere begging of the honorable member to withdraw his motion. Lord PALMERSTON is a wiser, but as sincere a wisher for the destruction of the political power of the United States as Mr. LINDSAY. When speaking as a subject or as a member of Parliament, this lord, until lately, has always placed France in the foreground, boldly stating that Her Majesty's Government would be happy to act in concert with the French to bring the civil war in America to a close, and by a stray word, left it always implied that negotiations to the purpose were on foot. In this last reply to LINDSAY and others, *no mention is made of the French Government*. Was it, that the Emperor, tired of this continued harping of his name, tending to make enemies to France in a quarter where a hard feeling had never existed against his people, intimated his desire that it be discontinued? Or was it that alliances, unless for some very explicit purpose, were no longer desirable with England, after her desertion of a handful of French soldiers in the interior of Mexico?

During the first months of the present administration in the United States—when the arch-traitors, even from the *Northern States*, were still holding diplomatic and consular positions abroad, and whilst eating the bread and salt of their country, were plotting its destruction and openly manifesting their sympathy with the rebels, and their enmity to the Government; and before the strength and determination of the United States was shown—it is barely possible that the Emperor of France, presuming that from *want of unity* in the Northern States, the dissolution of the Union was inevitable, may have entertained the idea of offering friendly mediation. But if such a thought were ever spoken, it is obvious to the practical mind, understanding the commercial and political positions and interests of France and England, that it does not exist at the present day; and that for the strongest reasons it can never be harbored again.

IMPOLICY OF FRENCH INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Time has shown that the Emperor of the French is no superficial observer; from his long residence in England, no foreigner high in power can pretend to equally well understand the people and Government of Great Britain. No one, therefore, can be more fully aware that England owes her wealth and political importance to her *supremacy on the seas*; and that the moment she loses it, her position is no longer formidable; but that to preserve it, every means and measure are to her fair. Cognizant of the benefits Great Britain has received from her foreign trade, the present ruler of France is ever studying to stimulate commerce and home industry among his own people; therefore, alliances with Great Britain, for the prosecuting of wars of conquest in the East. For the English have found that through knowledge and experience acquired on their own shores, NAPOLEON, without indifference to military prestige, does not lose sight of the practical advantages; and that he, in a barter, knows as well as Englishmen, to get a fair "*quid pro quo*." The reviving trade and mercantile marine of France, and all her possessions outside of the European Continent, would be at the mercy of England without a powerful navy; so without taking on trust the apparent amity and forbearance of their allies, the French, thanks to the fostering care and guiding genius of NAPOLEON, have a most powerful armament afloat. Still, Great Britain holds the supremacy; and now that iron is to replace wood, her advantages, from the abundance of her material and skillful Tubalcains, are greater than ever before.

France may make alliances with England for wars of conquest, whereby she can draw benefits or acquire territories which will add to the glory, or rather material riches of the Empire. For certainly, a nation or ruler, profiting by British lessons, must necessarily associate the remunerative with National honor and military glory. But NAPOLEON III., at this day, is too wise a sovereign to be beguiled into a compact with England whereby the advantageous results must be wholly hers—to offer or force mediation in American affairs—a mediation which would mean war, and a war which the most daring and confident of French military men admit would necessarily be confined to the seas, and wherein every blow effected or success obtained against America would only be adding strength and preponderance to England, which, when once her object accomplished against her rival in the West, would be ready to turn her hand, as history has proven, against her ally, to assume and maintain the arrogant dictatorship of maritime law to the world, as she did and by force was able to maintain, after the battle of Trafalgar.

Although, in a Christian and moral sense, it is not flattering, in a political view it is, not strangely, a truism, that public calamities, tending to disturb the financial and consequent National strength of great Powers, become the lighter with the one as their rivals suffer the more.

As an instance illustrative of this Machivalian policy, existing with all Governments, whether Christian or Pagan, we will assume the present dearth of cotton, which up to 1860, was considered by the most eminent of political economists of the age, as the staff of commercial life—and which Great Britain, through her Press, would fain convince the world, and more particularly the French, themselves, as creating as great a distress in their own country as in England—and that the Government of NAPOLEON equally with that of Her Majesty, has sufficient reasons of vital interest to violate all laws of nations and to establish precedents, which only by innate self-reliance and strength of arm they might at some future day prevent from being employed against themselves.

Assuming the data of the year 1856, the latest of which we have general statistical returns, and which serve our purpose as well as those of 1860, we find that from the 150,000,000 pounds of cotton imported into France, the annual

French domestic consumption of cotton threads and cloths	$18,000,000
French exportation of same	25,000,000
Making the cotton industry of France	$43,000,000
Against the cotton industry of Great Britain and Ireland of	270,000,000
Cotton threads and cloth exported from Great Britain amounted to	167,000,000
Against the same exported from France	25,000,000
Of this $167,000,000. (or the one-sixth of the entire export trade of the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland,) or the third part of same exported to foreign ports other than British possessions, we find, as emanating from American cotton alone	126,000,000
Against French exports, from same source, of	23,600,000

Leaving aside all speculations as to whether the ultimate result of the present civil war in the United States may or may not tend to entirely destroy for years the cotton crop of the Gulf States, and what influence the same would have on the silk and linen produce of France, inasmuch as England must necessarily look to India for her supply of a raw material, which stands as 50 to 100 in value and usefulness for fine weaving to that of America, no stronger evidence than these figures, which deceive not, are required to demonstrate that, even were it not suicide in a naval point of view, NAPOLEON III. has no such material interests at stake as to jeopardize the renascent commerce of his Empire, and saddle on his people the expenses of an endless war with a friendly Power, merely to keep up the wealth and strength of Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S ANOMALOUS ATTITUDE IN THE MATTER.

Hitherto the people of Europe have regarded us merely as a great congregation of traders, without ideas, passions or patriotism unconnected with the almighty dollar, and privately or politically as only a great trading post for the development of European commerce and speculation; and to such an extent is this view still entertained by the entire population of Great Britain that they cannot conceive how their own or other European Powers can tolerate the regulating of our own domestic concerns by ourselves, when by so doing we disturb the source whence for three-fourths of a century they have waxed great and wealthy.

To delude those whose support they covet, or whose opposition they fear, it is a marked point in the polity of Great Britain to embellish its grand schemes against other people, or measures for its own aggrandizement, by gorgeously gilded frames. Witness its industrious action against *Slavery*, until within the last two years; and the present watchword of England—*free-trade*. In what elegant and classical language, at every opportunity, do her orators discourse and dwell on the latter theme; what mellifluous strains are poured into the ears of those they have succeeded in converting? And what sneers and jibes are reserved for the nations which it does not suit to derive their revenues from direct taxation in lieu of duties on foreign wares? The fact is, that the United Kingdom can only at present subsist or hold its rank as a first-rate Power by commerce. From the soil enough cannot be drawn to maintain one half of the population. This population, however, has acquired such skill in the arts of machinery and manufactures, that they can defy competition; therefore the cry for universal free-trade, and endeavors to cajole or bully other nations to follow their example. As a lesson to our own people, who have within themselves, besides the most fruitful of soils and abundance of the raw materials, all the required elements of future manufacturing wealth, it is well to remember that through protection and exclusion during a succession of centuries, the sons of England have acquired their present manufacturing skill, by which they can defy the competition of the world. As an illustration, we have the article of wool. From 1337 until 1824, when cotton had become the important article, we find a long succession of prohibitory acts against the exportation of wool, and every art used to encourage the manufactory; even going so far to protect the producers, as to pass an act making it a penalty if all the dead were not buried in woollen shrouds. The rigid enforcing of these decrees was held by WILLIAM IV., Prince of Orange, in his famous memoir of 1751, as a leading cause of the decline of Holland's prosperity. In 1701, the wool of Ireland, suffering already under severe manufacturing restraints by British legislation, was prohibited from being exported to any other than certain ports of England. English historians frankly admit that at the beginning of the eighteenth century *the cloth trade received new life from the emigration of Holland weavers, compelled to leave their country for want of British wool*. Were it not for the cogent reasons before stated, the prohibition would still exist in Great Britain, and Free-trade scouted as an illusion fit merely for abstract calculations of the political economist.

As to Slavery, the British Government only listened to WILBERFORCE, when it was conclusively proved that servile labor was not profitable within itself, and that scarcely a plantation existed in her West India possessions which was not hypothecated in England for more than its value. It is even questionable that emancipation would have succeeded if the slaveowners, shrinking even at having the merits of their cherished institution discussed, had not shown symptoms of disloyalty.

From 1833 until the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, the entire Press of England has thundered; millions have been expended through her Anti-Slavery societies in the cause of the African slave. And all these batteries have directed their missiles at the United States. At this moment, throughout the wide-spread British dominions, in scarcely a journal does the slave find an advocate. Exeter Hall is hushed. Nay, even a celebrated Lord, who has for a quarter of a century been the leader of the British Anti-Slavery Society, and the boldest and most pathetic denunciator of the moral injustice and curses of the institution, deems it necessary to modify his principles of a lifetime, by coming out with his opinion that immediate emancipation is impolitic, and injurious to the slave himself; all of which means: Allow us time to try and procure cotton from other parts before you liberate your blacks. Although we have long strived to produce our own cotton and free ourselves from dependence on you, it is true we have not succeeded; but being now forewarned, by further extraordinary exertions we may find a substitute; if so, emancipate forthwith. If we should be unfortunate in our efforts, I will admit that Slavery is not, after all, a bad institution, especially if existing in a territory denominated *Confederate States*, whose people really we never could respect; still, to whom we would not, for our own purposes, be unwilling to extend our protecting alliance.

The Government of Great Britain is reputed a liberal Constitutional monarchy, but the titled nobility sway all national measures by their undivided influence. To retain their weight in the councils of the nation and to secure the veneration of the people every Commoner commanding transcendent talents or extraordinary wealth is admitted to their ranks. By this policy, aside from their political power, they secure the deference and toadyism of the Press and of all beneath them in progressive ratio, according to their wealth and social standing, from the bankers, merchants, traders, peddlers, to the denizen of St. Giles or Petticoat-lane. Thence any leading lord or aristocratic circle, taking their hint from public expediency, need only cry out against Slavery, and it immediately becomes fashionable—of every dowager's purse the philanthropic cord is touched, and the very beggars of the street look compassionately on the poor benighted slave-owner.

A year after and the inhabitants of West End have only to show their sympathy with a faction disturbing the commerce of the world, and endeavoring to subvert every principle of government and consequently of social order, to extend and render eternal that very same Slavery—and every Briton's heart is open to aid, foster and justify that which a twelvemonth before was the object of his most extreme aversion and contempt.

The strength of England has existed in coalitions; she is at any time ready to enter into a compact to serve her interest—against France or Russia—against European or Asiatic—against Pagan, Protestant or Catholic. France, by the six coalitions against the first NAPOLEON, knows—Denmark, by Copenhagen—Spain, by Gibraltar—the native princes of Hindostank now—finally, the world knows, that the Government of Great Britain will hesitate at nothing, if confident of her strength and of success. But this is a means of securing the aid of others to forward her own ambitious plans, that is at present well nigh exhausted—as all have suffered alternately. A member of the House of Lords, a week or so past, advocating the recognition of the Southern States, assumed, nevertheless, that any intervention of England alone would be without weight, unless backed by all the Powers of Europe, and advised the solicitation of their aid. As there is no balance of power to maintain—no advantages to be gained except by England alone—no national hatreds urging on—no piques or insults of crowned heads to be avenged at a propitious moment—no aristocratic ties between the nobility of Europe and the planters of the Slave States—England will find this attempt at coalition a useless task.

The European Governments are not blind to the fact that the present war in America is the will of 20,000,000 of freemen, the stronger from their isolated geographical position, and struggling for the most sacred of causes—national existence; and that with one will. The United States has no Prince or dynasty, nobles or gentry, controlling the destinies of the Republic, to be cowed by all the demonstrations that combined Europe could make from the fear of losing crown, titles or riches.

At present, no American can travel in England, or on board of English vessels, without being insulted everywhere by impertinent comments on his nation, and the fervent wish that we may everywhere meet with reverses. The commonest and most ignorant cockney snob, if he presume one to be from the United States, unasked for, thrusts forth his opinions, the cue of which is taken from his betters, or the London *Times*, in order that America may know that Great Britain smarts and is indignant. Yet although, with nine-tenths of the population of Great Britain, a war against the United States would be hailed with joy, there is for the moment little fear of the British Government coming openly to the aid of the rebel States, although privately, the greatest support, in the shape of material of war, is continually finding its way into Secessia through the Rio Grande River and the frontiers of Texas, or by evasions of the blockade. From France, not a single private vessel has been fitted out, and no French subject has been known to send the least aid to the cause of rebellion.

OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY THE KEY TO BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Aside from Great Britain's want of success in securing the aid of France or other Powers against us, there are obvious reasons for her neutral attitude. 1st. The affair between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* has shown that her great naval strength of a year ago is to-day a dream. She requires peace and time to construct a new navy. 2d. The propitious moment is passed, and it is questionable if any immediate or lasting advantages could be gained at present by a war; and finally, understanding the problem, if two or three *Sumters* would for a while render the whole American commercial fleet almost useless for carrying purposes, what would be the result to her trade if some thousand of such marauders were launched against it? Her merchant and armed vessels, during an endless war, would melt away, while her great rival, France, would be making the immense strides of progress on the sea that we did during the wars of the first Empire, to say nothing of the strength which peace would add to the French navy.

The English admiralty is straining every nerve to restore their naval power; quietly but rapidly in public and private ship-yards are iron-clad frigates being built. One firm in Sheffield, that of Mayor BROWN, is at present executing an immense order for the Government of iron plate, twelve inches thick.

On land, we have nothing to fear. Sooner or later—a question of time—and the rebellion will be crushed and its cause destroyed forever. But from the sea—from Great Britain—there is danger, if we neglect the warnings we have received, and lag behind in the great race of iron-clad ships—not only of the *Monitor* kind for harbor defences, but also of ships capable of cruising around the world and striking blows in distant waters. The national credit should be taxed to its utmost limit—private contributions willingly given—and every citizen with a spark of patriotism in his heart exact that we create, hold, and henceforth retain an iron-clad fleet, equal, at least, to that of England.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN UNION GUISE.

A new class of traitors, few in number, I am happy to state, are making their appearance here—merchants of Northern birth and residence, who hail as Union men, but cry that all is over, and that no resort is left to the National Government but to acknowledge the independence of the revolted States. They pretend loyalty and patriotism; but here go hand in-hand with noted Secessionists, and in England shout against their own country's Government, and everywhere advocate the erecting of a foreign nation on their own soil. The names of this worst class of traitors should be noted, and they themselves invited to prolong their European tour until the end of the war.

If, as stated in the resolutions passed at the public meeting where President LINCOLN assisted, we all intend sacrificing our lives and property, and will rather that our lands become deserts than that our Government and country be broken up, it is meet that whilst patriots are thus showing their devotion, traitors and double dealers, commencing at Washington, be exiled, root and branch, forever, or until peace and quietness be again restored.

H. B.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Geo. Junkin, D. D., publishes the following card in the Philadelphia *North American*: "In your notice, a few days since, of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, there is a slight mistake. My daughter, the first wife of Maj. Thomas Jefferson Jackson, has been dead eight years. His present wife is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Morrison, late President of Davidson College, N. C., and sister to Maj. Daniel H. Hill. Maj. Jackson received the soubriquet of 'Stonewall' from the fact that the hardest fight he had at Bull Run was near to the stone bridge, which they had blown up before the 21st July. The Rockbridge boys, almost all personally acquainted with him, hence called him 'Stonebridge Jackson,' which, after the battle of Winchester, in which he used largely the stone fences which line the road and inclose the fields about three or four miles west of Winchester, they changed to 'Stonewall.'"

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE DASH AT MANASSAS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 1.

The information received from the seat of war since our last issue is so meagre in its details that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any direct conclusion as to the operation of the contending forces. From the remarkable reticence that is observed, and the astonishing success which attends the efforts of the Government to withhold all intelligence of the movement of our forces, it is inferred that some magnificent plans for the annihilation of the Federal army are on the eve of execution, and that a few days will demonstrate the wisdom with which these plans have been devised, and the spirit and vigor with which they have been carried out.

It is asserted on what ought to be regarded as reliable authority, that our forces, in large numbers, have gained the rear of the enemy, and that on Saturday, and, perhaps, yesterday, a bloody struggle was in progress on Bull Run, in the immediate vicinity of the battle-field of the 21st of July, 1861. Coupled with this statement is another, to the effect that other divisions of our army were pressing the enemy from this side, and forcing him on in the direction of our forces that have already been thrown between him and Washington. These statements we believe to be entitled to fuller consideration than should be given to mere street rumors, but we do not claim for them the sanction of unquestionable authority. We give them because we think them not at all improbable.

There are also reports of a heavy battle on Friday, near Bristor Station, four miles south of Manassas, between the division of Gen. EWELL and the forces of the enemy, in which it is said that our forces were twice driven from their position with severe loss, but receiving reinforcements, finally drove the enemy back, capturing several batteries and some five thousand prisoners. Reports conflict as to the precise locality of this engagement, one representing it at Bristor's Station, and the other near the Plains, on the Manassas Gap Road. If such a fight really took place, we think it more likely the latter location is correct. It is also stated by some that the divisions of JACKSON, A. P. HILL and EWELL were all in the battle, and others that it was fought by EWELL's Division alone.

Another report, which was brought to the city by passengers on Saturday, and again yesterday, represents that Gen. STUART had taken Harper's Ferry and holds possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point. No particulars of the capture of this place are furnished, but those familiar with STUART's dashing exploits are generally ready to believe any report with reference to his daring feats. The latest information from Harper's Ferry placed the Federal forces there at four regiments. This force may have been withdrawn, or it may have been increased. The Federals have for some time boasted that the town was strongly fortified and prepared to resist the attack of a vastly superior force. How much truth there was in these boasts will be shown by a confirmation or contradiction of the report of its capture. It has fallen into our hands, it has been captured by a cavalry force, unsupported by infantry or artillery.

A member of Congress who came down on the Central train yesterday afternoon, says that the Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday had been received in the Valley, in which it was stated that our forces had captured at Manassas, on Wednesday, five trains of cars loaded with provisions, and later on the same day, five other trains, on board of which were some two thousand Yankee troops. This affair was commented upon by the Yankee Press as very discreditable to their commander, and some harsh reflections as to his fitness for his position indulged.

Our own account of this affair reports that a portion of our cavalry had advanced on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Bull Run Bridge, about five miles beyond Manassas, and having burned the bridge continued their advance to Dye's Station, where they concealed themselves, and arrested the approach of a number of trains of which they had previously received information. After the trains passed the concealed position of the cavalry, the track was torn up behind them. When they reached the bridge, the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but before backing far they found the track torn up, and their retreat effectually intercepted. The cavalry then approached in superior numbers, and the enemy surrendered without firing a gun. The number of prisoners reported captured agrees with the statement of the *Sun*, being estimated at 2,000, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition which were being conveyed to Gen. POPE. After this brilliant affair, the cavalry returned to Manassas, without sustaining the loss of a single man.

Some fifteen hundred to two thousand Yankee prisoners were yesterday between Rapidan Station and Gordonsville, and may be expected in this city to-day. It is supposed that these are the prisoners captured at Dye's Station by our cavalry.

ARMED INTERVENTION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a long article on this subject, which opens thus:

"Anything less than armed intervention by several of the leading Powers of Europe, will do our cause more harm than good. The recognition of our independence, the raising of the blockade, and alliance, offensive and defensive, with France or England, would but exasperate and unite the North, and thus strengthen her, and induce us to relax our exertions, and thereby weaken us. No one Power in Europe can successfully invade the North. If her seacoast be blockaded and her seaport cities captured, she will have more soldiers for her armies and fewer idlers to support. The necessaries of life and the munitions of war are or readily can be produced in the interior. So far as these articles are concerned, the seaboard cities are non-producers and most expensive consumers. Three centuries and a half ago, every Nation of Europe lived within itself, independent of foreign trade. No section of the globe produces with so little labor and in such abundance the necessaries of life as the Northwest. Divested of her seaboard towns, and of the artificial and acquired wants which those towns engender and maintain, and no country can sustain herself with so little labor as the North, and, therefore, no country can spare so large a proportion of her population for military purposes. She raises an immense surplus of meat and bread, and can dispense with tea, coffee and sugar, as did the nobility of Europe three centuries ago. For clothing, she can use wool and hemp and flax, as did our ancestors. In fine, she can be just as comfortable and far more independent without foreign trade than with it. Her intense hatred to the South, her pride, her exasperation, would induce her, in case of foreign intervention, to readily sacrifice all artificial and acquired wants, and live within herself. Without a navy and without a mercantile marine, for European Powers might divest her of them, several hundred thousand men would be disengaged from their accustomed pursuits, be without employment, and burning with indignation and thirst of revenge against the enemies who had thrown them helpless on the world. From choice as well as necessity they would join the invading armies of the North, and constitute the most efficient soldiery in those armies. Her foreign trade enfeebles the North; our want of such a trade, and want of a navy, enables us to concentrate all our forces and thus strengthens us."

It concludes as follows:

"Foreign intervention, to be useful or efficient, should be of this character—a sort of uprising of the human race, to assert, maintain, and vindicate the cause of world-wide equity, honesty, justice, and humanity.

There will be no such intervention, no such uprising. Crooked policy, not justice, controls the affairs of nations. We shall be let alone to achieve our independence; and, after it is achieved, the peoples of Europe will greedily seek to participate in its advantages, by entering into favorable commercial treaties with us. We shall owe them neither a debt of gratitude nor a debt of money, and it will be our right and our duty so to conduct our foreign trade and relations as will most redound to the profit and advantage of our own citizens, regardless of the consequences to other nations. Our cotton, tobacco and other agricultural products are our own. We can burn them, or charge what prices we please, and none will have a right to complain, for none have aided us in our hour of need. Independence, actual, not nominal, we must have; and if, in order to secure it, we have to trammel or exclude foreign trade, we shall not hesitate to do so. Money making, selling in the dearest markets and buying in the cheapest, is not always the wisest, the safest, or the best policy of States. Let the nations of Europe look to it, that they do not, by their ungenerous or selfish course, compel us to pursue an exclusive policy, in order to confirm independence, however great may be our pecuniary sacrifices, or their loss of a profitable market."

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

From the Chattanooga Advertiser, Aug. 27.

On yesterday morning, at daylight, a portion of our forces, under Brig.-Gen. MAXEY, crossed the river and occupied Bridgeport. The advance was led by Col. MCKINSTRY, with the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, and the crossing was made on the part of our troops by wading the river.

Soon after the passage of our troops across the river, a brisk fight commenced between them and the rear guard of the Yankee army, reported by prisoners captured to consist of about two regiments, which were left to cover the retreat of the main body of BUELL's army.

The latest report we have from the river is up to 2½ o'clock, at which time the fight was still progressing—our brave boys driving the enemy closely—killing, wounding, and capturing them as they fell back.

From a note addressed to the Provost-Marshal by Gen. MAXEY's Adjutant-General, written at 1½ o'clock P. M., we learn that the fight was raging at that hour, and an officer who came up in charge of several prisoners, states that at the time he left (3½ P. M.) the battle had not ceased. All reports from the scene of strife are of the most cheering character, and we doubt not our forces will follow up the retreating foe and harrass and annoy him, if they do not cut off his retreat entirely.

In this connection we may state that the railroad bridge at Bridgeport will be immediately repaired for the passage of trains, and corps of workmen having already been organized by Col. COLE, Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who will proceed at once to the work assigned them. We understand that Col. Cole, under the direction and by the aid of the military authorities, will have the road repaired as rapidly as the work can be done, and from his well-known energy and the resources at his command, we feel sure that he will "carry up his corner" equally with others who have undertaken to open up the road to our State Capital.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Tupelo, 20th, says: "Fourteen prisoners captured at Rienzi have arrived here. Three hundred of our guerrillas moved in two columns against the Yankee camp, with the intention of attacking it on both sides. One party captured the pickets and took the Yankees completely by surprise, rushing headlong into their camp, which contained five regiments of cavalry and eight of infantry. The other party failed to attack, and consequently their small force was repulsed and pursued by the Yankees, but they succeeded in bringing off a number of prisoners.

Our loss will not exceed fifteen. The attack was reckles, and the escape of our forces a miracle. A deserter, who came in from Rienzi to-night, who left the camp on Monday, estimates the Yankee force there at 7,000. Discord prevails in the Yankee camp, which is overrun with stolen and runaway negroes."

ATTACK ON FORT BEAUREGARD.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 27.

An officer from Sullivan's Island reports that one or more of the blockading fleet commenced shelling Fort Beauregard on Thursday evening, in retaliation, it is supposed, for the execution of BURGER, which they could scarcely have failed to witness, as the prisoner was shot in an open space within sight of the fleet. No damage was done to the battery. Some of the shells fell and exploded beyond the Moultrie House. Fort Beauregard replied slowly. Upon acquiring the range of the enemy's vessels with our rifle gun, one shot caused them to leave in a very hasty manner for their old anchorage.

TIRED OF FIGHTING FOR THE TYRA.

From the Jackson Mississippian, Aug. 25.

Mr. H. D. HOWE, of the First Missouri Regiment, informs us that on the 2d instant, two regiments, one from Kentucky and the other from Indiana, rebelled at Rienzi, Miss., and started South with their arms. Four regiments of Wisconsin troops were sent to intercept them when a fight ensued, lasting from Saturday morning until night. The Kentuckians and Indianians drove the Wisconsin regiments six miles in the direction of Corinth. At sundown the Federals were reinforced by two Illinois regiments, who came up in the rear of the rebels and compelled them to surrender. They were arrested and sent to Chicago.

An eye-witness who walked over the field says he counted 353 killed, and another, who spent more time, says he counted over 600 dead.

THE REACTION IN NEW-YORK.

From the Charleston Courier.

A gentleman who has arrived at his home in the South, after a sojourn of about six weeks in New-York—having been taken with a captured vessel in attempting to run the blockade—says the reaction for peace is making swift though silent progress.

Meetings of secret organizations and parties were held nightly. One of the parties, said to comprise a very large number of the most influential citizens, have put forth the following remarkable propositions for a termination of the war:

1. A cessation of all hostilities, or armistice.
2. Each party to pay its own debts.
3. The resignation or deposition of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and a new election in all the States for a new President.
4. All the rights of the South to be guaranteed by special amendments to the Constitution and a reconstruction of the Union.
5. Failing in the above, a general Convention to be held, and terms of separation agreed upon, with a treaty offensive and defensive.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A REPORTED VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

The correspondents of the Chicago *Times*, finding that they get into trouble if they forge news unfavorable to the National cause, have taken another tack, and are devoting themselves to the dissemination of stories of a different purport. Under date of Cairo, Aug. 31, one of them writes:

"Confirmation of the main facts of the great battle at Chattanooga has been received, but as yet there is nothing definite. The battle raged throughout Wednesday and Thursday with intense fury. On the first day Gen. BUELL was badly worsted, the rebels getting the advantage on all hands; but on Thursday our forces made a most desperate and determined stand, scouting all personal fear and danger of every kind, resolved to conquer or die. The struggle must have been one of the most fearful on record. The prowess and determination of the Federals was altogether too great to be withstood by the rebels. They faltered, then broke, and finally gave way in a most complete, decisive rout.

There is no statement of losses on either side given, but General BUELL telegraphs that he has taken 7,000 prisoners.

The impression seemed to prevail that BUELL was fighting BRAGG, but there is grave doubt on this point. BRAGG is known to have been pushing for Western Virginia with the main body of his command, and was reported, early last week, to have passed through Knoxville, Tenn., bound east. If this be true, there must be another large rebel force in front of BUELL.

I had rebel authority of undoubted correctness, last week, for the assertion that BRAGG intended getting quietly past BUELL without engaging him, and this, with the reported fact of his being seen at Knoxville, would seem to be conclusive evidence that he was not the leader of the rebel force BUELL so gloriously vanquished. Doubtless, in a day or two, the case will be cleared of its mystery.

I telegraphed you yesterday, that ROSECRANS had discovered a large rebel force moving eastward by stealth for Tuscumbia, and that he had routed one of their columns, taking 1,000 prisoners. May not this have been a portion of the force BUELL engaged?"

THE BATTLE AT RICHMOND, KY.

A CARD FROM MAJ.-GEN. NELSON.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following card:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1, 1862.

I read this morning, with much astonishment, your account of the disaster at Richmond, Kentucky, and your comments thereon. It is to be presumed that you desire to furnish your readers with the truth. It is as follows:

First—The action was brought on by Gen. MANSON, who was in command at Richmond, against my instructions and against the instructions of Gen. WRIGHT, the commander of the Department, which were that the troops being new, were not to be risked in action until some time had been spent in drill and discipline.

Second.—No report was made to me of the approach of the enemy in force till 2½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the day of the fight. I immediately ordered a retreat along the Lancaster road, in order that the two brigades at Richmond might join the brigade marching from Lexington to that point, and to join Gen. DUMONT, who was ordered to march to Danville from Lebanon. There would then have been 16,000 men at Lancaster, Danville, and Camp Dick Robinson, in a triangle of two equal sides of eight miles, and all these connected by good turnpike roads. The enemy would not have dared to pass the Kentucky River with this force on his flank. But Gen. MANSON, without notifying me, marched five miles to the front, with one brigade, to meet the enemy. Supposing their force to be 2,500 strong; he met them from 10,000 to 12,000 strong.

Third—Immediately after I received Gen. MANSON's dispatch I rode to the field—riding fifty-two miles to get there. I arrived alone at 2 o'clock P. M., and found the troops remaining with Gen. MANSON, in a disorderly retreat. By great exertion I succeeded in rallying about 2,200 men, and took a strong position. The enemy attacked in front and on both flanks at once; at the third or fourth round the men, already much demoralized, broke and fled. This is precisely the case as it occurred.

Fourth—You make a stricture that I superseded Gen. L. WALLACE, and did not invite him to remain. I superseded Gen. WALLACE by command of my superiors—I did invite him to remain and take any command he chose.

W. NELSON, Major-General.

REPORT OF COL. LUCAS, OF THE SIXTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FAIR GROUNDS,
LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 31, 1862.

To O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

We engaged the enemy with the Sixteenth, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-first Indiana regiments evening before last, and repulsed them without loss upon our part. Saturday morning we advanced about two miles the other side of Lancaster, and found the enemy in position with full battery. We engaged the enemy from two and a half hours to three hours. The enemy receiving reinforcements, and finding ourselves outflanked on the right and left, we were obliged to retreat, which we did in tolerable fair order. The men fought well under a heavy fire during the entire engagement, which resulted in quite a number killed in our regiment, also a great many wounded. The other regiments suffered about equal to ours.

Col. TOPPING, of the Seventy-first, was killed. Commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth badly injured by the falling of his horse. A retreat was ordered; we fell back about three miles, and rallied and fought them again. We were reinforced by the Twelfth Indiana, one Ohio and one Kentucky regiment, Gen. MANSON in command. Our loss was considerable, particularly in the Twelfth Indiana. The enemy were again reinforced, we were out-flanked, and compelled to fall back to Richmond, with the loss of one piece of artillery.

About 4 o'clock we engaged the enemy in front of Richmond again. The engagement at that place lasted about one hour to one and a-half hours. We were compelled to fall back, and that in considerable disorder. At this place Gen. NELSON was in command. After retreating about one mile and a-half this side of Richmond we found ourselves completely surrounded and retreat cut off. At this place we had about 400 men rallied in order. The Twelfth and other regiments were in about the same fix, our artillery being out of ammunition, cavalry in great confusion, the road jammed full of wagons, etc., infantry completely worn out, it seemed impossible to do otherwise than for every man to take care of himself, which appeared to be the order. At this time we were charged by the cavalry, the artillery in the rear and in the front. I understood a large portion of the command with artillery and baggage was surrendered.

Gen. NELSON got away wounded, and Gen. MANSON is as yet unaccounted for. When I last saw him he was trying to make his way through the picket lines. Col. MAHAN, with part of his men, made their escape. Major ORR and myself, after four attempts to pass the picket lines, concealed ourselves until after night, when we passed the lines, and are now here safe, getting our men together as fast as they come in. Scarcely one escaped, either officers or men, without a wound or ball-hole through his clothes. We have our colors with us, though some little injured by bullets.

Major ORR's horse was wounded in the first engagement; also Col. WOLF's and my own. So far we all escaped uninjured.

The enemy are on this side of the river, and we are expecting an attack every moment. Company A, Sixteenth Regiment, have five or six killed, and several wounded—among that number SCOTT PARKER. He lived but a few minutes after being shot. Capt. SMITH, Company D, was wounded in the head. Capt. BLACKFORD, Company C, wounded in the thigh. Capt. HILL wounded in the hand. Capt. DOXEY missing. Several other officers were also wounded.

I will report to you full particulars as soon as I can.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,
T. J. LUCAS, Colonel,
Commanding Sixteenth Infantry Regiment.

THE FIGHT NEAR BOLIVAR.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The affair at Bolivar creates considerable sensation. It appears that the rebels first made their appearance in the vicinity of Bolivar on Friday afternoon. They debarked from the cars a few miles below Bolivar, and then moved off to the west, taking up a position on a little stream tributary to the Hatchie, about four miles west of Bolivar.

On Saturday noon Lieut.-Col. HOGG was sent out to reconnoitre their position, and feel of them to ascertain their strength. He had the Second Illinois Cavalry, a battery of light artillery, and three or four regiments of infantry under his command.

The enemy was discovered drawn up in line of battle in an open field, through which a narrow lane ran. The Federal artillery was planted, unobserved, at the head of this lane, supported by the entire body of infantry. Col. HOGG then ordered a charge by the entire body of cavalry, leading it in person. The charge was splendidly made, the whole force riding irresistibly through the rebel lines, cutting right and left with their sabres, and causing for the moment the utmost consternation among the rebels. Wheeling, the cavalry charged back with the same impetuosity, causing a heavy loss to the rebels. Unfortunately, in this last charge Col. HOGG's horse was shot under him and fell, the Colonel becoming entangled in his trapplings. After a moment he was seen to extricate himself and rise, but almost immediately fell again and was left for dead. Two captains of the same regiment also fell in the return charge.

The cavalry then wheeled into the lane, and returned to the main body of the Federals, closely pursued by the rebels.

As soon as our cavalry cleared the line, our masked battery was uncovered, and opened upon the enemy with terrible effect. The lane was completely swept by shot and shell, and the pursuers put to utter rout. Their loss was estimated at from 100 to 200 in killed and wounded, while ours was but 25. In addition to this, however, we lost two companies of cavalry, who were cut off by superior numbers, in their return charge through the rebel lines.

Our force, having accomplished all they designed, then returned to Bolivar to await an attack, which had not been made at last accounts.

The force of the enemy at the time of the engagement consisted of seven full regiments of mounted infantry, acknowledged by prisoners to be 7,000 strong. During Saturday night they were reinforced by about 8,000 men. They are under the command of Gen. VILLEPIGUE, who moved up by Grand Junction on Thursday last.

But a small portion of their number are supposed to have crossed the Hatchie as yet. Just enough were thrown across to make the raid against Medon Station, and cut off railroad communication with Jackson, which was accomplished.

The impression prevails here that VILLEPIGUE will attack Bolivar to-day, before reinforcements can be thrown in there. Bolivar, however, is strongly fortified, and can hold out an indefinite length of time. Col. CROCKER, too, is not a man to surrender until the last hope is gone; so no fears are felt of the result.

WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Under date of Cairo, Sept. 2, a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:

"As early as Wednesday of last week, it was known that the rebel Gen. VILLEPIGUE was moving northward on the Mississippi Central Railroad, with a force of 10,000 men. On the above day he passed Grand Junction with a portion of his force, the remainder moving upon the following day. On Friday he appeared in the vicinity of Bolivar. His force was mainly mounted infantry—an organization admirably adapted to rapid movements and operations in an extended region. On Saturday he was assailed by a reconnoitering party under Lieut.-Col. HOGG, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, when occurred the brilliant engagement, of which you have heard all the particulars that have been received here, in which Lieut.-Col. HOGG lost his life.

Saturday night other rebel forces were brought up, and, throughout Sunday and Sunday night, the railroad north of Bolivar was kept unceasingly busy in transporting rebel soldiers. In the meantime VILLEPIGUE quietly forded the Hatchie River, at a point a short distance west of Bolivar, and pushed on northward with his column, making his first manifestation at Medon Station, half way between Bolivar and Jackson, thus effecting a disruption in communication with Bolivar by rail, and interposing his own force against the march of reinforcements to that place. Subsequently it was ascertained that PRICE, with a large army, was behind VILLEPIGUE, and, as soon as the latter had crossed the Hatchie, the former stepped into his old camping-ground, where his forces rendezvoused. Having brought up his army, PRICE proceeded to dispose of them so as effectually and completely to invest the little town of Bolivar.

VILLEPIGUE, in the meantime, pushed forward from Mendon, threatening Jackson, destroying the railroad in his march, and burning several car-loads of cotton that were found standing upon the track at way stations. Yesterday, two regiments of Illinois troops—the Twentieth and Thirtieth—stationed at Estanaula, were sent out to attack VILLEPIGUE in his rear. They came upon him about seven miles from Jackson, and, after a short engagement, waged at most wonderful odds in favor of the enemy, gave him a severe drubbing, putting him to an inglorious rout. We lost about half a dozen in killed in this affair, and less than fifty in wounded. The success of the engagement reflects the highest credit upon Col. DENNIS, of the Thirtieth, who had command. The enemy left 110 dead bodies on the field, and their wounded are estimated at from 250 to 300.

This affair by no means terminates the attack on JACKSON. Undoubtly VILLEPIGUE was taken unaware, and his forces must have been thrown into confusion. It is scarcely credible that two broken regiments could put to flight and permanently disorganize a well organized force of ten thousand men. VILLEPIGUE, indeed, is already known to have reorganized his men, and still menaces JACKSON. While he holds this attitude, reinforcements cannot be sent from there to Bolivar.

Bolivar is well fortified, and possesses natural advantages of defence that will engage all the skill, muscle, and metal the enemy can bring to bear at present to take it. Its garrison consists of about seven thousand men, including some of the choicest regiments of the Army of the West. It is no doubt the enemy's intention to take the place, if such a thing be possible, but the small garrison posted there for its defence will give a good account of themselves.

THE FIGHT AT GALLATIN, KY

BRIG.-GEN. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

HARTSVILLE, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Alabama:

I have the honor to report that on the 11th inst., I left McMinnville, Tenn., in command of three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and six hundred and forty cavalry, taken from the Second Indiana, Lieut.-Col. STEWART; Fourth Kentucky, Capt. CHILLSON; Fifth Kentucky, Major WINFREY, and Seventh Pennsylvania, Col. WYNKOOP. With this force I marched to Smithfield, where I was joined by two additional regiments of infantry. With this command I proceeded to Liberty. Here I received an order recalling my infantry and artillery, and I sent them back to McMinnville.

Hearing that the enemy, under Col. MORGAN, was encamped in an old field in the angle formed by the Cumberland and Craney Fork, with my cavalry I marched to the point designated, and found that I had been incorrectly informed, but was here told that the force had left for Kentucky. I determined to return to Liberty, thence to Cooksville, and await their return.

On my arrival at Cooksville, I received reliable information to the effect that the enemy was encamped in or near Hartsville, and I took up the march for that place, but, on reaching it, found that he had left the evening before, going in the direction of Gallatin. I took possession of his old camp, captured several prisoners, a number of wagons, mules, horses, &c., which had been taken from Col. BOONE's command.

At this place I heard of the approach of FORREST in my rear, and decided upon uniting my force to the one in Gallatin, for the purpose of resisting an attack from the combined forces of FORREST and MORGAN, but, on my approach to Gallatin, I found that it was in possession of MORGAN's forces, which I was satisfied did not exceed 800 men.

I immediately ordered an attack. Lieut.-Col

Stewart and Maj. Winfrey, gallantly leading the charge of their respective regiments, threw their whole strength against the enemy with terrible effect. Col. Wynkoop and Capt. Chilson also brought their commands handsomely into action, and for some time the conflict seemed to progress finely for us.

Soon some horses were wounded, riders killed, and confusion began to appear. Regimental and company organizations were lost, and, without any apparent cause, at least half of my command precipitately fled, throwing away their arms, &c. Many of the men, after getting a thousand yards from the enemy, wildly discharged their revolvers in the air. I sent back a staff-officer to rally them, but they could not be induced to reappear on the field.

Seeing my advance wavering, I ordered a retreat and tried to rally them behind a hedge and fence, but as soon as the firing became general the whole line gave way. I tried to get them to stand at several different points, with the same result. Finally, seeing that I could get them to fight no longer, I ordered a retreat, and marched to the rear about three miles, and undertook to reform them. While reforming, seeing that I was not pursued, I sent in a flag of truce and asked that I might be allowed to bury the dead, but was informed that the dead were being buried, and I was requested to surrender, men and officers being promised their paroles. This request I declined.

Being well satisfied that my men would stand no longer, I took up the line of march for Cairo, on the Cumberland, hoping to be able to take a strong position on the river and hold it, but, my rear being hotly pressed, I formed line of battle with the Second Indiana and Fifth Kentucky, and made my arrangements to fight on foot. Soon the firing became brisk, and my line of battle broke and the men fled in every direction, leaving only about seventy-five on the ground. Seeing Lieut.-Col. Stewart and Major Winfrey, I asked them if they thought it possible for them to rally their men, and they replied that they could not, and that a surrender of the few left was all that could be done. Lieut.-Col. Stewart made his escape. With the few left I remained and held the enemy in check long enough to enable the greater portion of my command to ford the river, but finally, being completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers, I was compelled to surrender.

I regret to report that the conduct of the officers and men, as a general thing, was shameful in the lowest degree, and the greater portion of those who escaped will remember that they did so by shamefully abandoning their General on the battle-field, while, if they had remained like true and brave men, the result of this conflict would have been quite different.

I turn from the mortifying recollection of their action to mention the names of those whose conduct was meritorious in the highest degree. My Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. W. C. Turner, exhibited the same cool courage which characterized his conduct on the field of Shiloh. Lieut. Hill, Second Indiana Cavalry, and Acting Aide-de-Camp, was of great service to me, and proved himself a man of courage. Adjutant Wynkoop, when his regiment became disorganized, joined me, and his gallantry and courage were conspicuous. He was killed at my side, assisting me to rally the troops.

Lieut.-Col. Stewart, commanding the Second Indiana, was foremost in the charge, and exhibited great coolness and courage. Capt. Leabo, Second Indiana, had command of four companies of his regiment and handled them well, but was taken prisoner early in the action. Capt. Starr, with his company, (C,) did good execution.

Major Winfrey, Capt. Duncan and his company, Lieuts. Campbell and Cherok, Capt. Carter and his company, all of the Fifth Kentucky, behaved well and manage their troops with skill, and proved themselves gallant men.

My loss was 30 killed, 50 wounded, and 75 taken prisoners.

About two hundred horses were killed or disabled in this action. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON, Brigadier-General.

FROM CORINTH.

A letter dated Corinth, Miss., Aug. 29, says: "Government is engaged in erecting the fourth freight house at this place, all of which are 400 feet long. This is evidently to be the base of military operations for the whole Southwest. Nature and railroads have combined to make Corinth a point of incalculable advantages. No wonder that Gen. Halleck expressed such gratification when he achieved a bloodless victory of almost inconceivable results—when he marched an exultant army quietly into Corinth. I saw Gen. Grant to-day. He wears a hale, self-possessed mien beneath a broad brimmed Panama. Three cavalry boys were his only escort, while his fine, dandy, brushed broadcloth has given place to a suit that gives some evidence of camp life. Gen. Grant will yet establish his claims to Generalship of the highest order."

ASSESSING THE REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 91.

Headquarters, District of Missouri,
St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1862.

III. The following gentlemen are hereby appointed a County Board for St. Louis County, viz.: Henry Moore, John Cavender, G. F. Filley, Charles Borg and Ferdinand Meyer.

This Board will assess and collect without unnecessary delay, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars from the Secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis County.

The money thus obtained, will be used in subsisting, clothing and arming the enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of militiamen and United States Volunteers as may be left destitute. By order of Brig.-Gen. Schofield. C. W. MARSH, Asst. Adj.-General.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Distant View of Movements in Virginia—Col. Conner and the Rebel Sympathizers—Brigham Young on a Southern Tour—Agricultural Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

The strategic movements of Gen. McClellan are rather puzzling to the self-constituted war-critics of this section. When the Army of the Potomac pushed through the White Oak Swamp to James River, the telegraph announced the superiority of the new position, and the great feasibility of attacking and capturing Richmond and the rebel army from the new base of operations. But now that McClellan has returned to Williamsburgh, Hampton and the Aquia Creek country, the wiseacres are confounded. They anxiously await each day's telegrams to learn the indications of the new policy; and, in default of light from the East, are bewildering their own brains for good and sufficient reasons for the last moves on the military chequer-board. Some of the more hasty and severe mention a certain Gallic monarch, and are rather bold in parodizing, after a rude fashion, of which the following rough couplet is a fair specimen:

"There's little Mac, with ninety thousand men,
Camped on the James, and then decamped again."

Others, more soberly inclined, suppose that the Chief of the Army of the Potomac is minded to await the arrival and hasty drill of the new levies before striking a decisive blow at the head and front of the rebellion; and that during the interim he is desirous of extending his army's influence Pope-wards and Washington-wards, in order to render assurance doubly sure that all is safe in that direction.

Be the intention what it may, the anxiety here, as elsewhere through the length and breadth of this great country, is most intense to learn the latest intelligence from the East, and particularly from the seat of war in Virginia.

Col. Connor, commanding the Utah District or Department—though his particular business is generally understood to be to keep the Western mail and emigrant route clear of Indians, red or white—appears to be fully alive to the difference between Unionism and secession. In his "Order No. 1," issued at Fort Churchill, Aug. 6, and which you will doubtless have seen ere this reaches New-York, he gives rebels and rebel sympathizers not a ray of hope; for he will in no instance buy of them, but he authorizes his troops to arrest summarily, and confine closely all persons who talk treasonably, and administer to them a bitter pill—even the oath of allegiance. This for the first offence, but for the second no such mercy appeareth.

Mr. Harding, Governor of this Territory, though death on Slavery and the rebellion, appears to manifest quite a catholic spirit, and possibly may not relish any over strict appreciation of the above order. If such be the case, there may be still another jurisdiction conflict in our midst, and perhaps a very pretty quarrel. If Col. Connor or his officers should act rashly, or perhaps even hastily, in his or their intercourse with this sensitive, but just now peaceable Mormon community, the world will soon hear when the fat falls into the fire. And then, Jerusalem! what lively times there will be here again, though they will not end with a visit from Lazarus Powell and the shade of Ben McCulloch, and a big pow-wow in the Council House, and a pardon from Washington, and lots of wagons, and oxen, and mules, and groceries, and dry goods, and the solid cash to buy the merchandise with. Let us hope for the best, particularly in the present juncture of affairs, and that peaceable counsels will prevail and economic action follow.

Brigham's usual vacation trip among the settlements in May or June has been omitted the present year, and the far-off "brethren and sisters" have not their customary preach from the Prophet and his attendants. But the thing is not to be forgotten all the Summer; for, sure enough, last Sunday the Tabernacle folks were informed that their leader contemplated a Southern tour, commencing the first week in September, and at the same time an invitation was thrown out for anybody to go who pleased, provided that due notice were given beforehand of the intention.

The trip will in all probability extend to the new and extreme southern settlements on the Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin, that it may be known to chiefs by ocular demonstration what the appearance and prospects are in that section, which in this city popularly goes by the name of "Dixie," in allusion to its location and its present and anticipated productions.

The reports hitherto the present season have not been of the most flattering character. The extraordinary early Spring floods destroyed some labor, and frustrated many plans, necessitating in some instances a new beginning and a return to first principles. Then the soil in that southern region is of so loose and indeed repellant a character as to destroy the calculations in regard to labor upon the very necessary water-ditches and their serviceableness, for in many of the "dug-ways" it has been a difficult task to hold the embankments together, so porous is the soil. In this city and vicinity limestone and hard clay abound, and after a stream has run a little while a sort of hard pan is formed in many places. But in the south it is different. So the hopes of the more sanguine, the present year, are scarcely realized as to the southern crops. Cotton, however, though in limited quantities, is stated to be about the best crop. The total amount will be far from sufficient to supply the demand of the Territory, but doubtless an increasing breadth will be planted every succeeding year for some time to come. There is a small cotton factory running at Parowan, Iron County, which turns out about twenty pounds of yarn daily.

On Monday Mr. William Nixon, merchant of this city, departed this life, reported by delirium tremens. He was in his thirty-sixth year, being thus cut off in the prime of life through fatal attachment to the maddening draught. Deceased was an excellent and successful business man. He leaves a numerous family to mourn his early exit from this sublunary state.

A rather uncommon thing for this place, was a heavy, settled, soaking rain on the 15th, 16th, and 19th inst., completely saturating the earth to a considerable depth, swelling our still high streams, and saving the necessity of irrigation for one week at least.

The great amount of snow in the mountains, and the abundance of water in the valleys, have doubtless contributed to the extra coldness of the nights the present Summer season, which has prevented many things from ripening as early as usual; for instance, peaches and melons particularly. Indeed, the general complaint is that what melons the cutworms left in the Spring are not themselves, as yet, in regard to flavor. In Cache Valley, the frosts have appeared prematurely, and the melons, in many places, must be waited for till '63.

A recent visitor from San Francisco is Mr. Lawrence, joint editor and proprietor of the *Golden Era*, who started Eastward with the design of visiting the States. The drafting regulations may possibly have some influence in determining him to return the way he came, instead of pursuing his journey as he originally anticipated.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Quarrel in the Happy Family—The Rebel Gen. Bragg Scored by a Montgomery Editor.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

In our issue of July 29, a letter appeared from a correspondent in the army. Maj.-Gen. McCown telegraphed the day following, to know where our correspondent could be found—he wished to communicate with him. We answered that he was in the service and subject to his orders. If guilty of any offence which made him amenable to military authority, we would give him up—otherwise we preferred to communicate with him and guard against any future indiscretion. Some days subsequently Col. Beard, of Gen. Bragg's Staff, then in the city, called at our office and demanded the name of our correspondent by authority of Gen. Bragg. We were not in, and he left word for us to call and see him. We did so and gave him the name.

At the suggestion of a friend of Gen. Bragg, we wrote him the same evening a hurried letter in regard to the matter, so that he might understand our motives as well as the character of our correspondent, and not to deal harshly with a most excellent young gentleman who, at most, had only committed an indiscretion which a word of caution would correct. I had previously written to Mr. Screws to avoid mention of everything in relation to contemplated army dispositions and movements, and although his letters have frequently appeared since, nothing has been mentioned to which the most fastidious could object. Yesterday, we received the following reply to the kind and conciliatory letter we had written, and we regard its contents as so gross and insulting that we make no apology for the response which we append to it.

Headquarters Department No. 2,
Office Inspector-General, Aug. 8, 1862.

Sir: Your letter of the 2d of August, 1862, has been referred to me by the General commanding.

Your correspondent was arrested for a gross violation of all known rules in armies—not to declare to the enemy the movement of troops. It is well ascertained that the enemy receive your papers, and others, regularly, and by that means are kept constantly advised of our operations. As long as you confined yourselves to personal abuse and detractions, though false and malignant, (see your article on the relief of Gen. Beauregard by Gen. Bragg, charging collisions between the latter and the War Department,) Gen. Bragg cared nothing for it. But when you assail our cause and expose our plans to the enemy, it becomes his duty to interfere; and you may rest assured he will do it, regardless of the support you have in the Cabinet.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brig. and A. A. Inspector-Gen.

Advertiser Office, Montgomery, Aug. 11, 1862.

Gen. Braxton Bragg—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 8th, through Brig.-Gen. Slaughter, has been received.

Allow me to say the arrest of our correspondent, on the pretence of giving information to the enemy, can only be regarded by all free-thinking men as another exhibition of that petty tyranny and vindictiveness for which you have gained an unenviable notoriety. No one doubts the correctness of the rule of the army not to give information to the enemy, but all will question its application to this case. The necessary inference from your words is that Wallace Screws is a spy, and that the people in the heart of the South, for whose information he was writing, are enemies to the country. The public will spurn both of these imputations as unworthy the position you occupy and the struggle in which we are engaged. The offense of our correspondent, if offence it may be called, in repeating the vague and uncertain reports about the movements of your troops, is not so grave an offense as that previously committed by yourself in authorizing the publication of a dispatch that your army was on the move. Here is a dispatch which appeared in our columns July 25, by order of Gen. Bragg;

Mobile, July 24.—"There has been unusual activity at Tupelo within the past few days. The grand army under command of Gen. Bragg is on the move, and the loyal people of Memphis may soon have occasion to rejoice. One or more divisions will pass through here in a day or two, *en route* east."

I was not in the office at night when this dispatch came, or we should not have published it. Everybody I met on the street was surprised that such a piece of information should be given an opportunity to go to the enemy. On inquiry, however, I was informed that the telegraph operator of this place had at first refused to receive the dispatch, but was assured from Mobile it was by Gen. Bragg's order. Now, no impartial man can read that dispatch and then read the following extract from the letter of our correspondent, published July 26, to which it is understood you take exception, without ascribing more guilt to you than to him, if your movements were made known:

"It is reported that a portion of Bragg's men came in to-day, and that large numbers are on the way."

The report, it should be recollected, is stated in the middle of a long letter, where, perhaps, not one person in a hundred would ever see it; whereas, Gen. Bragg's dispatch was published by itself to the world under the telegraph head of nearly every city paper in the Confederacy, where everybody's attention was attracted to it. We doubt the statement that our papers are received regularly by the enemy, and if they are, they derive no information from them of the movements of our troops. This, thousands of daily readers of this paper can testify to. The enemy has much more direct and certain means of getting information through the so-called deserters from the Yankees, allowed to pass through your lines, than by means of Southern newspapers.

It has only been a week or ten days since four of these gentry were here watching the movements of troops, with transportation furnished them in Gen. Bragg's army in Mississippi. When they got through here, they obtained passports to other points further east, on the strength of Gen. Bragg's transportation tickets. Ought not this sort of license toward the most degraded enemies of the South make Gen. Bragg a little more lenient to men as patriotic as he is in the service of his country?

And I turn from this incidental matter to that other portion of the letter which is evidently the *virus* of the whole production. Before doing so, however, I beg to say in all candor and sincerity, that "personal abuse and detraction though false and malignant," are terms with which you are more familiar than myself, and I am surprised that you should have so far misapplied them. I return these terms to you labeled as your own property, to be used with impunity as long as you "continue" to be surrounded by bayonets.

Gen. Bragg knows as well as I do that the article to which he refers in relation to the relief of Gen. Beauregard by himself, does him entire justice. It is notorious in the army that his collision with the War Department had become so frequent previous and subsequent to the retreat from Corinth, that he was ordered to an inferior command at Vicksburgh, which order was prevented from going into execution by the interference of Gen. Beauregard, who said Gen. Bragg could not be spared at that time, as he himself would have to ask for sick leave. This is a fact which I should not have adverted to at this time, but for the vulgar terms in which Gen. Bragg has been pleased to deny it.

When Gen. Bragg intimates that I have assailed our cause and exposed our plans to the enemy, he invents a weak pretext for the exercise of unwarranted authority. The idea of a man who every day defiantly violates the Constitution and laws of his country—by usurping the power for the appointment and promotion of officers—by making arbitrary arrests without charges, and inflicting cruel and unusual punishments without trial—the idea of such a man imputing to me a want of fidelity to the cause, and assuming a censorship over the public liberties, is supremely farcical. All I have to say to this pretention is, that whenever Gen. Bragg gets ready to interfere with me or my paper for free criticism of men or measures, I will quickly test the question whether we are living under a republican Government or a military despotism. Gen. Bragg perhaps forgets, or in the ardor of his ambition to be a military dictator, he may be "regardless" of the fact, that the right of *habeas corpus* and of trial by jury still exists in this country. He may imagine that he is developing something of Jacksonianism by substituting his will for the regulations of the army, but if he will examine the record, he will find that Jackson disregarded the civil authority but once—that was in a plain case of military necessity, and when the occasion had passed he quietly gave himself up. It would be wise for weaker minds not to try to do as a rule what Jackson did as an exception.

The allusion of Gen. Bragg to the Cabinet is entirely gratuitous and uncalled for, no reference having been made to it directly or indirectly in my previous letter. I am not in the habit, as is well known, of going to the Cabinet, or any other body of men, for my views. But after the manifestation of ill-temper and defiance which Gen. Bragg has thrown out, the country and the army will be thankful to him for the information that there are men in the Cabinet who are not "regardless" of the rights of freemen, for which we are contending. And if those in authority have even a small portion of the respect for the Constitution and the laws for which they are given credit, they will soon put a limit to your "little brief authority." My dear Sir, you have mistaken your opinion of yourself for greatness, and in this you are as wide of the mark as in attempting to substitute servility for discipline.

Excuse me for the space which I have devoted to your note, as I really felt that I could not do the subject justice in any shorter compass. The time has come when military martinets must be exposed and denounced, or they will take charge of the country. I am sure that the lives and liberties of citizens would be very unsafe at the mercy of such men, and therefore consider that I do the cause a timely service in protesting against them.

With respect, etc., your obedient servant,
SAMUEL G. REID.

Trial Trip of the New Ironsides.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 4.

The United States iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides* arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, direct from Fortress Monroe. She comes to Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving additional improvements, and also to obtain her masts, spars and rigging, which were taken down preparatory to leaving our Navy-yard, about three weeks since. At that time it was thought that she would be sent into immediate danger, and that these appendages would only be in the way, but it has since been ascertained that they will be of much service to the vessel while at sea, giving her more steadiness in a heavy breeze. They can also be relied upon when short of coal.

The *New Ironsides* left this city on Thursday, the 22d of August, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and steamed during the whole of that night, arriving at the magazine the next morning, where she took in her powder. As soon as this had been stowed away, she proceeded down the bay, and arrived at the Breakwater the following morning, (Saturday.) She lay off here three days, testing her guns, which were found to work admirably. She then started for Fortress Monroe, reaching there on Tuesday, Aug. 26, making the run, excluding all stoppages, in about twenty-four hours. She then hauled in and anchored in the stream, near the Fortress. Nothing of interest transpired during her stay at that point, and orders having been received from the Navy Department, she left on last Sunday, about noon, for Philadelphia. She made the passage very successfully, and arrived at the Breakwater on Monday evening about dusk.

She anchored all night, and the next morning about 6 o'clock raised steam and took up her passage for this city, which she reached at 8 o'clock in the evening, as already stated. She anchored in her old spot.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cable was raised, and the vessel steamed a short distance above the yard and anchored permanently. The next scene of her operations, it is rumored, will be further South. All hands are satisfied with the working of the vessel and the machinery. Very little jarring is experienced from the engines, the vibrations being scarcely apparent. This is rarely if ever the case in any war vessel.

The machinery is up to the expectation of the builders. With sixty revolutions per minute of the propeller the vessel attains a speed of 7½ miles per hour. Her contractors say that eighty revolutions per minute can be accomplished. This would increase her speed to at least nine knots per hour. Everything is arranged with great nicety on board; the apartments of the commissioned and warrant officers, the sailors and marines being distinct and separate. Little or nothing is allowed on deck, with the exception of the necessary ropes and cordage.

The guns are removed from the ports and placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the vessel, and are properly fastened, so that no motion or rolling can loosen them. In the after-part of the gun-deck is the Captain's cabin, which is well arranged for order and convenience. It is protected during action by heavy inch iron. The forward portion of the bow is also barricaded in the same manner. On the lower deck, in the after-part, to the rear of the engines, are the state-rooms of the commissioned officers. The vessel has two wheels—one on the spar-deck, to be used regularly, and the other on the gun-deck, to be used during action.

Directly in front of the wheel is the pilot or lookout house, which is constructed of iron plates six inches in thickness on the gun-deck and nine inches above the spar-deck. A winding staircase leads to the upper portion, where the Captain takes his stand and marks and points out the motion of the vessel during the contest and also directs the firing. This structure is round, so that if a shot should strike it, it would glance off. For a vessel of the weight and size of the *Ironsides*, the engines and boilers are surprisingly small. Everything is carried on with the greatest precision in the mechanical department. The armament consists of fourteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns and two 200-pound rifled Parrott guns. These are on the gun-deck. On the spar-deck two smaller Dahlgren guns are placed, one at the bow and one at the stern.

She will remain in this city about ten days or two weeks. Yesterday a large number of persons congregated at the wharves in the vicinity, and also at the Navy-yard, to witness her movements. *No one is allowed to go on board*, and none will be permitted to visit her during her stay here, as all visitors would greatly obstruct the operations of the workmen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Fearful Explosion of a Boiler in Delancey-street.

THREE MEN KILLED, AND SEVEN OR EIGHT OTHERS DANGEROUSLY INJURED—COMMENCEMENT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 7½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fearful boiler explosion occurred in the manufactory of I. M. Singer & Co., on the corner of Delancey and Mangin streets, from the effects of which three men have already died, and four others are scalded so badly that the physicians state it will be impossible for them to recover. The names of the deceased are Christopher Shields, of No. 232 Delancey; Patrick Gilson, of No. 110 Goerick-street, and Robert S. Wiley, corner of Stanton and Lewis-streets; William Ford, of Greenpoint, and Thomas Connolly, of Rivington-street were in a dying condition, at the New-York Hospital, at a late hour last evening. Christopher Shields was so horribly scalded that he survived but a few moments after the accident. There are several other persons who are much injured, both by the steam and the bricks which fell upon them, but it is thought they may be saved.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Wildey and Deputy-Coroner Beach went to the Station-house in that Ward, and proceeded to empannel a jury, and to get together the witnesses, with the intention of giving the case a thorough investigation. After the preliminary steps upon the inquest had been taken, all further action was postponed until 8 o'clock this morning, at which time all who have any knowledge of the facts and circumstances which led to this serious casualty are desired to be at the Station-house. There was a great degree of excitement in the neighborhood, yesterday, owing to the reports of the Police—and others who had an opportunity to know—that the accident was caused by the culpable negligence of those who had the care of the establishment the previous night.

Bowen G. Lord, Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad, arrested Mr. Geo. R. McKenzie, the agent of the establishment. He was taken before Justice Osborne, yesterday afternoon, and upon the complaint of Officer Lord, was held to bail to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The charge against Mr. McKenzie is, that he had in his employ as engineer a man who was not qualified according to law, and that he has thereby been guilty of a violation of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in April last, which act provides that all persons in the City of New-York, acting as engineers, or who have charge of steam engines, shall have a certificate signed by the Police Commissioners, and at least two engineers of approved experience and ability.

The facts of the case will doubtless all be investigated, and the real cause of the explosion made public upon the inquest, and until this transpires, we forbear to comment upon the various conflicting rumors which were yesterday set afloat throughout all that part of the City. Coroner Wildey was very active yesterday and last evening in securing the witnesses in the case, and says that he is determined to ferret out, and bring to the bar of justice the person or persons, who are guilty of the criminal negligence—if any such there are.

The building, which was a very large one, was shattered and torn from top to bottom, and the damage to that alone is variously estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000. It was owned by Messrs. Singer & Co., but not at present occupied by them, they having leased it to other parties. There is an insurance upon it of $32,000; also an insurance of $2,000 upon the engines and $1,000 upon the shafting and other machinery. The loss of property in and around the premises, in addition to the building, is estimated at $12,000.

Austin Kelly & Co., hoop-skirt manufacturers, occupied a considerrble portion of the upper part of the building. They usually employ between three and four hundred girls, and it is only owing to the fact that the explosion took place at an early hour in the morning, that a much greater loss of life did not occur.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Steamship Daniel Webster.

The United States Sanitary Commission steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Blethen, arrived at this port Friday, from Alexandria, bringing five hundred and eighty-eight sick and wounded soldiers.

The *Daniel Webster* left New-York Aug. 19, and has been since then transporting troops from Yorktown and Newport's News to Alexandria. There were four deaths during the passage, three of whom were buried at Fortress Monroe, as follows: Edward Roontz, Company A, Tenth Pennsylvania, Sept. 4; A. Schurmann, — Minnesota, Sept. 3; John York, Company F, Tenth New-York, Sept. 3; Lieut. H. S. Wright, — New-York, Sept. 5; body on board.

The following are the officers attached to the steamship *Daniel Webster*: F. H. Blethen, Commander; N. S. Drake, M. D., Surgeon in Charge; James Ash, M. D., Assistant Surgeon; A. R. Starkweather, Commissary.

The following is a list of sick and wounded soldiers brought by the *Daniel Webster*:

Samuel Arnovy, Co. K, 91st Pennsylvania.
Geo. Alger, Co. I, 94th N. Y.
J. W. Anderson, Co. H, 3d Wisconsin.
Geo. Atkins, Co. K, 10th Mass.
G. W. Alexander, Co. E, 7th Ohio.
G. W. Armstrong, Co. K, 17th New-York.
W. H. Ashbour, Co. C, 11th Pa.
H. Beard, Co. G, — N. Y.
Chas. Benson, Co. C, 10th Mass
A. L. Butterfield, Co. K, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
John Brown, Co. C, 22d Mass.
Enos Bray, Co. B, 7th Ind.
Sergt. E. O. Betts, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Chas. Badger, Co. F, 13th Mass
M. W. Badser, Co. G, 7th Mass.
Corp. W. C. Brown, Co. D, 7th Penn. Reserve.
A. C. Benedict, Co. D, 2d Berdan's Sharpshooters.
M. Bishop, Co. H, 1st L. I.
J. Borter, Co. C, 110th Pennsylvania.
Serg. H. Briggs, Co. I, 10th New-York.
Serg. J. H. Bellows, Co C, 90th Pennsylvania.
Corp. A. A. Budd, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin.
Corp. F. Black, Co. C, 1st Long Island.
F. Barton, Co. A, 2d Mass.
J. Bancroft, Co. G, 1st Penn.
Geo. Bagin, Co. D, 5th Me.
S. Bloomingdale, Co. A, 27th Pennsylvania.
Alex. Bowles, Co. G, 12th New-York.
W. H. Bonner, Co. F, 107th Pennsylvania.
R. Baker, Co. H, 51st Penn.
C. Burbridge, Co. K, 88th Pa.
C. W. Brown, Co. E, 2d Mich.
Lewis Bronnell, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania.
Owen Buckley, Co. C, 37th New-York.
C. W. Bakin, Co. K, 66th O.
G. F. Bengman, Co. B, 28th Pennsylvania.
C. Bankfeldi, Co. B, 28th Pa.
I. Bennett, Co. B, 84th Pa.
A. Ceerform, Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania.
John Coyle, Co. B, 7th Ohio.
G. Caruthen, Co. C, 7th Ohio.
R. Crankshaw, Co. F, 9th New-York.
Jos. Case, Co. H, 12th N. Y.
J W Cassel, Co C, 4th R I.
Thos Crane, Co K, 4th R I.
T Crashaw, Co B, 3d N J.
G Carpenter, Co B, 16th Mich
L Cotoa, Co K, 22d N Y.
H Closmaler, Co E, 19th Ind.
R Collins, Co F, 15th Pa.
C Campbell, teamster.
R Connolly, Co G, 15th Ohio.
J S Cowden, Co A, 83d Pa.
C E Coombs, Co F, 63d Pa.
J Cooney, Co K, 30th N Y.
T Conner, Co F, 8th N J.
M Colyer, Co G, 2d Penn Cav.
H Clair, Co F, 37th N Y.
G C Clair, M D, A A S, 10th Massachusetts.
G Chancey, Co D, 4th R I Artillery.
D Cahill, Co E, 82d Ohio.
George L Corlies, Co D, 3d Pioneers.
Corp R Cox, Co D, 10th N Y.
Sergt H A Holbrook, Co H, 22d New-York.
F K Hayes, Co A, 22d Mass.
R J Harvey, Co M, U S Inf.
P Hartenstein, Co A, 3d Pa Reserve.
J A Hoffmann, band, 23d Ohio.
W H Harris, Co C, 23d Pa.
F D Hartford, Co A, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters.
J L Hurd, Co C, 16th Mass.
J W Hunt, Co C, 5th Mich.
D Killoe, Co A, 17th N Y.
P Kennedy, Co E, 4th R I.
F W Koope, Co F, 42d N Y.
A Lewis, Co B, 102d N Y.
W M Logan, Co K, 7th Mass.
M Lane, Co H, 25th N Y.
J D Lynes, Co M, 1st N Y Artillery.
G W Lapels, Co I, 8th Va.
J B Lombard, Co A, 1st U S Chasseurs.
N Lombord, Co H, 17th U S Infantry.
R Lutz, Co D, 105th N Y.
J Liston, Co G, 12th Ohio.
T M Luce, Co F, 3d Mich.
L Lane, Co A, 2d Mass.
J H London, Co F, 3d Va.
J C Largin, Co H, 12th Penn.
T Lener, Co K, 48th N Y.
L H Lees, Co B, 2d N Y.
A P Lord, Co F, 22d N Y.
S Lord, Co F, 22d New-York.
J P Mehoir, Co K, 27th Ind.
B C Miles, Co B, 10th Me.
G B Munroe, Co G, 3d Me.
G McClintock, Co B, 7th Ind.
P McNamara, Co A, U S Chasseurs.
J McClure, Co C, 28th Penn.
H H Murray, Co H, 19th Ind.
E Walker, Co K, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
P McQuade, Co A, 1st U S Chasseurs.
T Mceney, Co E, 43d N Y.
J E Musselman, Co F, 75th Ohio.
Corp W McKee, Co H, 24th New-York.
T L Martin, Co G, 63d Penn.
Serg J Murray, Co A, 2d N Y.
J McGinloy, Co K, 109th Pa.
J McHenry, Co A, 98 Penn.
C McNamee, Co F, 12th N Y.
D Morton, Co C, 10th Mass.
J Miller, Co C, 5th Michigan
J McDonough, Co B, 2d Pa
C Mulich, Co K, 3d N J
S Morrison, Co B, 72d Penn
J Maloy, Co H, 22d Mass
J Moraney, Co K, 1st Cal
P W Moore, Co K, 25th Ohio
H Malone, Co I, 72d Penn
J H Myers, Co D, 3d Virginia
H Colds, Co E, 66th Ohio.
U Overmjer, Co I, 1st U S Chasseurs.
—Golden, Co D, 2d Mass.
W Owens, Co G, 17th N. Y.
A Parks, Co H, 5th Virginia
D B Peabody, Co C, 2d Mass.
Lieut H A Pratt, Co C, 65th New-York.
Geo. Parry, Co I, 1st U S I.
H McClear, Co A, 1st Md Cav
J McCabe, Co D, 17th N Y
J R Morris, 14th U S Inf
W H Moore, Co F, 3d Va
W A Morgan, Co G, 6th N H
Ser W Myers, Co C, 90th Pa
D McConeghy, Co K, 2d Va
J McEllery, Co F, 4th R I
J W Mattison, Co O, 28th Pa
G W Mecklin, Co B, 28th Pa
Sergt T Dumond, Co G, 102d New-York
E Dorsey, Co I, 12th Mass
W H Dunlop, Co I, 3d Va
G Dranfield, Co K, 51st N Y
H N Dodge, Co G, 10th Mass
W T Dixon, Co I, 2d R I
M Davis, Co H, 91st Penn
C H Davis, Co I, 9th New-York Cavalry
D Doney, Co B, 8th N Y Cav
Corp S T Dunbar, Co G, 7th Massachusetts
Jake Averly, Co. G, 21st N. Y.
S. Aspinwall, Co. 18th Pa. C.
Erasmus Budge, Co. G. 12th Ohio.
Henry Bowser, Co. D, 12th Ohio.
Conrad Brandt, Co. E, 75th Pennsylvania.
W. D. Banon, Co. G. 109th Pa.
Owen Bud, Co. G, 60th N. Y.
Chas. Barkley, Co. G, 2d Mich.
Sergt. J. T. Brigdon, Co. G, 23d New-York.
W. R. Bennett, Co. H, 22d N. Y
D. W. Brouck, Co. K, 44th N. Y
W. H. Baker, Co. C, 17th N. Y.
C. Brown, Co. C. 5th N. J.
J. Burdnow, Co. G, 1st Mich. Cavalry.
C. Bonnets, Co. A, 26th Pa.
R. Burrow, Co. F, 32d Mass.
W. Barker, Co. G, 102d Pa.
S. P. Barton, Clark's Ind. Battery.
G. A. Bender, Co. K, 62 N. Y.
J. Blair, Co. C, 46th Penn.
C. D. Brown, Co. K, 8th Indiana Cavalry.
W. Billings, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
T. O'Brien, Co. K, 40th N. Y.
F. Boyles, Co. F, 20th N. Y.
J. Bigley, Co. E, 25th Ohio.
C. Bradley, Co. D, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Wm. Barker, Co. D, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
J. H. Babb, Co. D, 5th Me.
S. C. Bodman, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
J. L. Blodgett, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Peter Burns, Co. H, 2d Pa.
B. Buckley, Co. K, 37th N. Y.
H. Bast, Co. C, 26th N. Y.
J. B. Brien, Co. D, 83d Pa.
Cyrus W. Braineard, Co. F, 64th New-York.
Robt. Burk, Co. F, 12th N. Y.
W. Befeldt, Co. A, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Sergt. T. W. Benson, Co. I, 19th Pennsylvania.
E. Collamer, Co. D, 10th Mass.
E. Cameron, Co. K, 25th Ohio.
J. Cannamore, Co. H, 25th New-York.
Sol. Cook, Co. G, 2d Mass.
T. Collins, Co. K, 40th N. Y.
S. M. Chambers, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
R. S. Clisbee, Co. E, 4th Me.
J. Cain, Co. I, 10th N. Y.
James Cane, Co. I, 4th N. J.
W Comber, Co G, 12th Ohio.
G Clayton, Co E, 7th Ind.
A J Cottrill, Co B, 3d Va.
W A M Cobb, Co H, 7th Mass.
J S Colby, Co H, 7th Mass.
Sergt S H Ogyle, Co G, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve.
F Chubb, Co C, 22d Mass.
J Corley, Co D, 36th N Y.
J Crawford, Co E, 3d Va.
Geo Cobb, Co E, 6th N J.
A J Cunningham, Co C, 25th Ohio.
Sergt E T Carber, Co K, 25th Ohio.
Sergt W Corfis, Co D, 28th Pennsylvania.
J Chaddix, Co D, 1st R I.
Sergt G W Chaffell, Co G, 5th Virginia.
H Draper, Co F, 96th Ohio.
P F Dillon, Co G, 2d Mass.
T Davis, Co F, 102d N Y.
J A Humphreys, Co G 7th Massachusetts
W G Hedden, Co K, 3d Wis.
D Hurley, Co I, 39th Ill.
C Hagel, Co D, 2d N Y.
D Hubbell, Co E, 25th Ohio.
J P Hard, Co D, 56th Penn.
G Hallodan, Co K, 1st U S Chasseurs.
L D Hawley, Co G, 23d N Y.
C Haley, Co H, 96th Penn.
Wm Helfer, Co C, 20th Mass.
T Helm, Co I, 56th Penn.
E Luby, Co B, 2d U S Art.
E Lennon, Co B, 16th Mass.
H W Lyman, Co C, 1st Mass.
M Lansing, Co H, 22d N Y.
M Lewis, Co G, 16th Mass.
J Luther, Co H, 22 N Y.
Corp G P Lawrence, Co C, 4th Rhode Island.
Serg F Lamprecht, Co K, 1st New-York.
A K Levefre, Co E, 1st Pa.
J Lodewick, Co B, 104th NY.
J Lansing, Co K, 2d Va.
L Lyle, Co A, 25th Ohio.
A Leophan, Co E, 5th Me.
John Murray, Co L, 1st Va Cavalry.
Thomas Merritt, Co C, 102d Pennsylvania.
R B Myers, Co I, 7th Ind.
Alex Marriott, teamster.
Otto Mickisch, Co. B, 1st U S Infantry
P Murray, Co A, 1st U S Ch.
P McQuade, Co I, 1st U S Chasseurs.
M McGovern, Co E, 40th NY.
O S Mosingo, Co D, 2d Mo.
Corp M McCall, Co H, 22d New-York.
T W Meniho, Co B, 3d N J.
T Morse, Co H, 22d N. Y.
S H Milliken, Co I, 9th Pa Reserve.
W P Morten, Co C, 1st L. I.
W B Merrill, Co G, 10th Me.
S M Martin, Co B, 110th Pa.
H Meyer, Co B, 3d U S Art.
Corp J May, Co E, 2d Mass.
A McElroy, Co G, 14th Conn.
R McCline, Co B, 5th Conn.
W Maberry, Co C, 10th Me.
J A Morgan, Co D, 28th N Y.
J Merner, Co D, 1st Pa Cav.
A Martin, Co F, 3d Mich.
R McCrum, Co E, 1st R I.
T H McKelvy, Co D, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve
J Murray, Co C, 17th N Y
H Mosher, Co C, 12th N Y
T McGill, Co B, 1st Excelsior
P McSorley, Co B, 71st N Y
W McClintock, Co G, 28th Pa
C Mangin, Co B, 17th U S Inft
S Morrell, Co B, 17th N Y
F Peck, Co F, 28th N Y
R Preston, Co F, 10th Mass.
J E Potter, Co S, 17th U S I.
Asa Park, Co H, 22d N Y.
Wm Poland, Co K, 17th N Y.
J N Powers, Co G, 10th Mass.
C Packard, Co D, 10th Mass.
J O Proctor, Co B, 61st Ohio
Sergt R J Plant, Co C, 22d Massachusetts.
S McKennie, Co O, 28th Pa
Sergt H Muser, Co I, 2d Wis
Sergt W McKee, Co B, 2d N Y
C Mathews, Co A, 26th N Y
R G Norris, Co B, 11th Ct
S Newman, Co C, 17th Me
A F Nichols, Co C, 4th Pa R
J A Nelson, Co H, 10th Mass
Jonas Noles, Co B, 1st Mich
G W Nelson, Co B, 32d Mich
Corp C C Drown, Co B, 1st Massachusetts
D P Davis, Co F, 3d Wis
T Dumond, Co G, 102d N Y
W J Douglas, Co D, 9th N Y Cavalry
J Dye, Co G, 61st Penn
A Davis, 4th Maine Battery
J Daw, Co H, 61st Penn
W K Dawson, Co G, 3d Va
J Degraw, Co E, 36th N Y
H Daby, Co E, 62d N Y
O Daniels, Co M, 2d N Y Art
[illegible] Drapperd, Co K, 26th Ohio
J Ditson, Co G, 12th N Y
N Dougherty, Co B, 3d Va
M A Dunis, Co H, 22d N Y
C H Davis, Co C, 81st N Y
R D Davis, Co D, 83d Penn
Corp C W Dryser, Co G, 2d Michigan
Thos Drecon, Co D, 1st R I
W Dryney, Co K, 28th Penn
W H Faston, band, 60th N. Y.
C Evans, Co C, 10th Mass.
W H Evans, Co E, 28th N. Y.
Geo Fisher, Co I, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W Farrell, Co K, 9th Mass.
D Fleet, Co G, 23d N. Y.
H W Faver, Co A, 26th Pa.
Corporal G W Fortner.
A French, Co D, 2d N. Y.
C Fisher, Co I, 20th N. Y.
Corp M Fox, Co K, 10th Me
L L Freish, Co G, 5th Maine
B Franklin, Co E, 5th Penn
J. Foster, Co B, 73d Penn
A J Fancher, Co A, 104th NY
Serg J M Fowler, Co G, 1st U S Chasseurs
C Faulk, Co K, 98th Penn
J G Frack, Co I, 98th Penn
F Fancher, Co F, 98th N Y
J Greeley, Co K, 1st Mass.
O Gregory, Co A, 7th Penn.
C F Gleason, Co F, 10th Mass.
C A Godwin, Co G, 10th New-York.
Corp D Gardner, 27th N Y.
J Grey, Co F, 30th N Y.
J H Graham, Co I, 9th Pa R.
T W Griffiths, Co F, 4th Pa R.
C Green, Co E, 33d N Y.
G R Gardner, Co E, 111th Pa.
J Grant, Co E, 6th N Y Cav.
J Grove, Co E, 6th N Y Bat.
J Grady, Co G, 28th Pa
J Gronover, Co A, 98th N Y.
J Gordon, Co H, 25th Ohio.
B B Gardner, Co B, 2d Me.
Corp J M Greener, Co D, Harris Cavalry.
J Gillery, Co B, 2d Pa Res.
F Gilman, Co G, 2d Mass.
R N Higgins, Co I, 10th Me.
W Johnson, Co I, 2d N J.
W Jacobs, Co E, 25th Ohio.
A Joslyn, Co A, 4th R I.
A Kelly, Co D, 17th N Y.
Sergt M Kelly, Co F, 88th Pennsylvania.
G J Kreiger, Co C, 11th Penn.
Edwin Koontz, Co A, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves; died Sept 4.
Corp W Kavanagh, Co E, 36th New-York.
J H Kelly, Co I, 10th Mass.
J W Henderson, Co K, 6th New-Jersey.
Corporal H Hawkins, Co C, 26th New-York.
John Holt, Co F, 7th Mass.
H Hodson, Co K, 30th N Y.
E B Hoffmire, Co C, 17th New-York.
E Hill, Co G, 28th Penn.
Geo Hoover, Co D, 93d Penn.
E F Hayward, Co E, 6th Vt.
D N Hutchinson, Co G, 5th Virginia.
Sgt. L Palmer, Co C, 5th Ct
Sgt S K Phœnix, Co I, 83 Pa
Sgt O Perrin, Co D, 10th Mass
O Powell, Co F, 5th Mich
T Paige, Co C, 2d Mass
P C Kaine, Co C, 1st Mass
N Powell, Co F, 3d Wiscon
L Pugh, Co I, 3d Virginia
John Peters, Co C, 87th N Y
R T Prentice, Co M, 8th Ill
E H Phalon, —, 2d Mass
A Richardson, Co I, 74th N Y
Sergt R R Roberts, Co H, 29th Ind
F Ribley, Co G, 26th N Y
D Roach, Co A, 1st N Y
T Renny, Co F, 14th N Y
J Rooney, Co G, 62d N Y
Sergt Am Rhodes, Co K, 66th Ohio
T Rich, Co I, 8th Ill Cav
W Shaver, Co H, 19th U S Infantry.
E D Sullivan, Co M, 2d U S Artillery.
J W Smith, Co A 5th Penn
T W Smith, Co E, 61st Ohio
H Sturk, Co F, 10th Maine
B N Shay, Co I, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
J H Sweetfager, Co D, 44th New-York.
C Smith, Co A, 58th N Y
M Sliverstone, Co H, 8th N J
Jas Spencer, Co B, 11th Conn
Sergt John Stull, Co K, 23d Pennsylvania.
Sergt B T. Sutton, Co H, 1st Long Island.
T. H. Scanlon, Co. E, 62 N Y.
Robt Steel, Co E, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry.
C. Steinweiner, Co K, 21st New York.
R. Smith, Co B, 7th Mass.
L. Smith, Co C, 32d Mass.
W. M. Swallow, Co C, 25th Ohio.
G Scheiber, Co C, 73d Penn.
C Smith, Co G, 22d N. Y.
F Scheipf, Co D, 61st Penn.
J Schaffer, Co C, 61st Penn.
J H Scott, Co K, 16th Mich.
J Schrest, Co I, 97th N Y.
P Saxton, Co C, 6th Va.
W E Stoddard, Co G, 27th New-York.
M Sullivan, Co G, 88th Pennsylvania.
H P Simmons, Co F, 3d Me.
F H Tarbell, Co B, 32d Mass.
G H Tyler, Co G, 88th Penn.
R T Tew, Co G, 4th R I.
C Turley, Co A, 2d Mass.
A Freehnuse, Co H, 42d Mass.
G W Taylor, Co G, 63d Penn.
J Tenney, Co G, 22d N Y.
H W Thompson, Co C, 83 Penn.
S Turnure, Co G, 32d Ohio.
S A Wood, Co D, 60th N Y.
J Walwich, Co G, 12th Ohio.
W White, Co C, 2d Mass.
G W Whettier, Co H. 1st Me Cavalry.
Lieut H S Wryght, 6th N Y band, died Sept. 5.
G H Williams, Co F, 12th New-York.
C Urser, Co I, 87th Ohio.
J Wertman, Co E, 12th U S Infantry.
John White, Co F, 22d N Y.
W H Ward, Co D, 63d Penn.
John Wallace, Co F, 63d New-York.
E Woodworth, Co H, 10th Massachusetts.
Corp S Wolf, Co K, 66th Pa.
M Welsh, Co I, 66th Penn.
John Wigginton, Co G, 28th Pennsylvania.
A Wood, Co I, 12th N Y.
J S Ward, Co C, 5th Va.
Sergt H B Doty, Co E, 22d New-York
John Ellis, Co A, 69th N Y
A H Eddecomb, Co C, 16th N Y
A Emmons, Co F, 72d Penn
A H Eckhart, Co C, 93d Penn
R M Eastman, Co C, 1st Minn
Sergt R W Elston, Co C, 83d Pennsylvania
Ira Emery, Co C, 5th Maine
Aug Ferguson, Co H, 22d N Y.
J Faber, Co F, 22d Penn.
C Freeman, Co E, 62d N. Y.
Joe Fowler, Co G, 8th Va.
G Frederic, Co F, 98th Pa.
W Forman, Co D, 5th Va.
C Fargo, Co H, 10th Maine.
A Ferguson, Co G, 22d N. Y.
R Freeman, Co I, 7th Ohio.
J Fowler, Co G, 75th Ohio.
J. Fogerty, Co. A, 1st Mass.
A Fish, Co G, 22d Mass
E Goodnough, Co A, 5th Ct
T L Graves, 3d N Y Art
G Griffiths, Co I, 97th N Y
D S Gilger, Co K, 46th Penn
W F Goodwin, Co F, 8th Indiana Cavalry
S H Gilmore, Co G, 7th Mass
E D Cossom, Co K, 16th Massachusetts
J Gettig, Co D, 11th Penn.
C Geary, Co I, 3d Penn.
N Cross, Co C, 3d Virginia.
A Garnes, Co C, 24th N Y.
A Green, Co B, 16th Mich.
A D Gilmore, Co E, 3d Va.
W Gibb, Co F, 32d N Y.
L Gregg, Co K, 1st Md Cav.
J W Geyer, Co D, 26th Penn.
D Gardner, Co B, 23d Penn.
T J Griffin, Co I, 23d N Y.
D E Hart, Co H, 60th N Y.
C Howard, Co B, 2d U S Art.
W Humphrey, Co E, 2d Mass.
Corp J Haynes, Co B, 11th Pennsylvania.
L M Hamilton, band apothecary, 12th Massachusetts.
G M Helmes, Co A, 10th Mass.
J C Harrington, Co B, 4th New-Jersey.
C. Howard, 10th Mass.
Wm Kelley, Co D, 10th Penn Reserves.
B Kelsey, Co E, 1st Penn.
S V Kline, Co H, 8th N J.
Thos Koch, Co K, 62d N Y.
A Kennedy, Co G, 16th N Y.
E C Knight, Co D, 1st Mich.
J Kurts, Co C, 1st U S Inf.
Levi Keller, Co D, 7th N J.
P W Kinsley, Co C, 10th Massachusetts.
E B Kinney, Co F, 22d N Y.
D C Kinney, Co A, 25th Ohio.
W Haynes, Co C, 19th Penn.
Chris Herr, Co H, 77th N Y.
Chris D Hoffman, Co G, 23d New-York.
G H Hendrick, Co F, 27th Mass.
H A Ives, Co C, 10th Mass.
Corporal S F Irish, Co H, 10th Maine.
Corporal F Jackson, Co C, 13th Mass.
W L Jones, Co B, 22d Mass.
J D James, Co A, 98th Penn.
Lieut, H W Powers, —, 2d Ms
J Parrish, Co A, 61st Ind
W Pierce, Co H, 31st Penn
H Parkley, Co D, 26th N Y
C J Picket, Co D, 90th Penn
A Porter, Co B, 7th Mass
A H C Rinecker, Co I, 3d M
G A Rumbager, Co I, 5th P R
G H Ripley, Co B, 3d Pa Rs
G H Reid, Co F, 4th U S Artillery
Geo Rogers, Co I, 14th N Y
W Robinson, Co B, 8th N Y
J T Roach, Co I 83d Ohio
E H Rainor, Co G, 32d Mass
R Rusker, Co B, 7th N Y
H Rowe, Co E, 1st L I
J. W. Riley, Co L, 2d U S Ar
C Rice, Co E, 1st Md Cav
B B Richards, Co I, 7th Mass
E G Snyder, Co B, 23d N Y
A Schuremann, — Minn. died 3 P M, Sept 3.
Sergt John Scherwin, Co B, 60th New-York
R A Smith, Co C, 1st Mass
Jno Schubert, Co E, 26th N Y
E O Sawyer, Co G, 16th Mass
A M Scograves, Co H, 4th R I
A Sherman, Co B, 4th R I
J W Stuttler, Co D, 3d Va
Corp C Simpson, Co H, 22d New-York.
J M Smiley, Co A, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
T. Sherwood, Co A, 7th Ohio
H. Smith, Co D, 7th Mass.
H. Sattlers, Co H, 22d N Y.
Geo. Stewart, Co F, 1st New York Cavalry
C. T. Smith, Co C, 1st Connecticut cavalry.
Cor S D Southworth, 2d Mich.
N. Scheutel, Co K, 22d Mass.
James Stelphel, Co K, 1st Maine cavalry.
W. B. Small, Co E, 3d Va.
J. W. Smith, Co E, 5th Mich.
C H Stiles, Co K, 10th Mass.
C Stone, Co I, 13th Mass.
J M Stewart, Co F, 3d Va.
J Schuler, Co F, 75th Penn.
J Tramor, Co B, Purnell Legion.
A K Taylor, Co C, 110th Pa.
Peter Tominy, Co E, 2d R I.
Sergt A Stoddard, Co A, 63d Indiana.
W H Smith, Co C, 12th NY.
D Story, Co F, 78th N Y.
G Toole, Co E, 22d N Y.
V Ture, Co H, 10th Maine.
L Tefft, Co H, 17th N Y.
R Uley, Co D, 54th N Y.
L Voorhies, Co I, 97th N Y.
A Vandermark, Co K, 4 Mich.
R Vincent, 83d Penn.
E V Van Tassel, Co B, 1 R I.
Serg A Wood, Co A, 3d Wis.
W O Williams, Co C, 83d Pa.
H Q Warner, Co B, 12th Pa.
R Wayne, Co A, 28th N Y.
J S Waller, Co F, 19th Ind.
W Worden, Co C, 14th N Y.
A Williams, Co D, 66th Ohio.
G Wilson, Co K, 1st Pa Art.
D Webster, Co D, 8th Ill Cav.
J Woods, Co K, 3d Va.
J Williams, Co K, 82d Ohio.
E Wilder, Co K, 101st N Y.
C Watkins, Co K, 17th N Y.
A Weaver, Co G, 4th R I.
S K Williams, Co F, 7th Massachusetts.
W Waddington, Co M, 100th Pennsylvania.
J M Winder, Co B, 2d U S Artillery.
Ira M Young, Co I, 2d Mass.
John York, Co F, 10th N Y, died Sept 3.
Sergt E Young, Co K, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, arrived here yesterday morning in the steamer *Oregon*, from Hudson, and took up their quarters at the Park Barracks. This regiment has been recruited during the last four weeks, mostly in Columbia and Dutchess Counties. It numbers over a thousand men, and is in every respect one of the finest regiments that have left the State during the war.

A beautiful regimental flag was presented to the regiment before leaving, by the ladies of Hudson; also an American flag, the gift of the ladies of Dutchess County. The regiment were furnished with arms during their stay at the barracks, yesterday, and left for Washington in the evening, *via* Camden and Amboy. The following are the officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff Officers.—Colonel—David S. Cowles, Hudson.
Lieutenant-Colonel—James Smith, (in the field.)
Major—James P. Foster, Hudson.
Adjutant—A. Ashley, Jr., Chatham.
Quartermaster—Alex. Annan, Fishkill.
Surgeon—Palmer C. Cole, New-York.
First Assistant Surgeon—C. H. Andrus, Poughkeepsie.
Second Assistant Surgeon—D. P. Van Vleck, Kinderhook.
Chaplain—Rev. John Parker, (probably.)
Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major—S. H. Brady, Hudson.
Commissary-Sergeant—E. Aug. Brett, Fishkill.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—Geo. S. Drade, Amenia.
Ordnance Sergeant—John Mathers, Jr., Mattewan.
Color Sergeant—James M. Braley, Rhinebeck.
Hospital Steward—John E. Schuyler, Hudson.
Surgeon Orderly—Jacob Carl, Hudson.
Regimental Postmaster—Chas. S. Dodge, Pawling.
Co. A—Capt. Edward Gifford, Hudson; First Lieut. Granville P. Hawes, Hudson; Second Lieut. John V. Whitbeck, Hudson.
Co. B—Capt. Charles E. Bostwick; First Lieut. Thomas N. Dutcher; Second Lieut Jeremiah S Pearce.
Co. C—Capt. Francis S. Keese, Rhinebeck; First Lieut. Howard H. Morse, Rhinebeck; Second Lieut. Thomas N. Davis, Milan.
Co. D—Capt. Geo. Parker; First Lieut. F. N. Sterling; Second Lieut. S. E. Doty.
Co. E—Capt. George W. Van Slyck, Valatie; First Lieut. J. W. Van Volkenburgh, Chatham; Second Lieut. George T. White, Hudson.
Co. F—Capt. A. De Wint; First Lieut. J. J. Williamson; Second Lieut. C. A. Anderson.
Co. G—Capt. Robert J. Mitchell, Hudson; First Lieut. Chas. B. Chittenden, Stockport; Second Lieut. R. J. Palen, Hudson.
Co. H—Capt. John A. Van Keuren; First Lieut. Henry H. Sincerbox; Second Lieut. Syl. H. Mase.
Co. I—Capt. Robert F. Wilkinson; First Lieut. Fred. Wilkinson; Second Lieut. John P. Wilkinson.
Co. K—Capt. Richard Decker, Hudson; First Lieut. Robert H. Burns, Hudson; Second Lieut. John D. Langdon, Copake.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third and the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiments arrived in this City late yesterday afternoon, and were quartered in the Park Barracks. They were recruited in the interior of the State, and have not yet been supplied with arms. They will remain in the Barracks until Monday, when, if they get their arms meantime, they will proceed on to Washington.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. Wm. H. Morris, arrived here from Yonkers a little after midnight yesterday morning, and left for Washington during the day, *via* Camden and Amboy. The regiment numbers 1,000 men, and is fully armed and equipped. They were recruited principally in Westchester County.

OTHER REGIMENTS READY TO DEPART.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Col. Peissner; the "Monitors," Col. Gurney; and the "Stanton Legion," Col. Allen, are all ready to depart, and it was expected that the first two would leave yesterday; but owing to a lack of transportation facilities, or some other reason which no one appeared fully to understand, they were unable to get away. They will probably leave to-day or to-morrow. A flag was presented to Col. Gurney, of the "Monitors," yesterday afternoon by the Sixth Senatorial Committee. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Smith, Ex-Governor of the Alms House, and replies were made by Col. Gurney and Lieut.-Col. Woodford.

The Mayor's Office—Model Intelligence Offices.

Among the very meanest systems of swindling, hundreds of which pollute our large cities, is the mock "intelligence office" business. The plan of operation is to advertise in some cheap paper that has a wide circulation among the poorer class, an enticing call for all sorts of domestic servants. Poor girls out of place throng to the "office" thus advertising, and having been induced to deposit a dollar fee, are "registered," *i. e.*, their names are noted in a greasy book of imposing magnitude, and they are then sent upon their way, rejoicing over the fine promises made to them of good, permanent places, high salaries and pleasant work. In a day or two they return by appointment, are put off with excuses, and after another interval again return, this time to find the office closed, or to be told that they are too early, or too late, that the parties have engaged some one else, that they have misunderstood the statements made to them, etc., etc. At length, wearied out with their fruitless efforts, or intimidated by the harsh words and demeanor of the "intelligence" mongers, they, in despair, abandon the pursuit, and with it, of course, their money paid in. Such was the treatment awarded to Ellen Morton during the past week by one Thomas Spink, of No. 13 Chatham-street. Ellen made affidavit before Mr. Hinchman, and Thomas was arrested. He restored the $1 fee, and begged very hard, with many promises of amendment, but the Mayor thinking an example necessary to correct so glaring an evil, revoked his license.

The Comptroller's Office.

The greatest point of interest noticeable in the Comptroller's Office for some days past has been the payment of the $50 extra bounty awarded by the City authorities to our local volunteers. From 12 o'clock on Friday, up to the close of business yesterday evening, ninety-six applicants received their money in United States Treasury $50 bills, making an aggregate sum of $4,800 paid out on the two days. The recipients are described as a very superior class of men. Among them were a large proportion of Germans.

There is a clause in the first section of the ordinance which merits the especial attention of its framers and our municipal authorities. This clause contains the following words in reference to the enlistments entitled to bounty, viz.: "Within twenty days *after* the date thereof," meaning the date of the Mayor's proclamation. As the latter is dated on the 2d inst., the 3d was evidently intended to be the first bounty day, but at the Comptroller's office the 4th has been taken as such. For the sake of the volunteers, as well as for the credit of the City, some definite decision should be made as to which is to be regarded as *the* day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Cricket.—The two grand matches, which have been the topic of conversation among cricketers for some time past, are appointed to take place on the St. George grounds, at Hoboken, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, commencing at 11 A.M. on the 11th inst. Next week will, therefore, be a gala time among the cricketers, and it is expected that clubs from other cities will help to fill up the crowd of spectators on the occasion. No such important or interesting games have been played since the international contests of 1859.

Barnum's.—Mr. Barnum occupies a goodly portion of a theatrical column by his advertisement of a new play which on Monday, with a strong cast, including pretty Jenny Walters, he is to bring out. Mr. W. H. Harrison, a first-rate comic singer, and a most amusing and brilliant improvisatore, is also with him and does his full share in attracting crowded houses. Thumb, who has grown fat and gross, and Nutt, who is jolly and keen, have gone to Boston, dividing the $1,500 prize between them.

A Surprise to Col. Frank E. Howe.—Col. Frank E. Howe was surprised by receiving, yesterday, the present of a magnificent horse from the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, as a return, they say, for "kindnesses received." The horse arrived in the steamer *Haze*, from Newbern, and is a full-blooded animal. The regiment gave him the name of *Dandy*. Major Chambers presented the horse to Col. Howe, on behalf of the regiment.

Reception.—Col. Varian, of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., having returned from Virginia the second time, a large number of his friends unexpectedly called on him and tendered him congratulations. Among those present were Senator Connell, formerly Quartermaster of the Eighth; Gen. Hall, Cols. Avery and Bowen, Capts. Phillips Way, Gregory and Brownell.

Released.—Mr. Datus Hanor, of Chatham Four Corners, who was arrested on Friday, charged with discouraging enlistments, was yesterday discharged by the United States Marshal on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds for future loyal behavior.

New-York Hospital—Weekly Report to Sept. 5, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 29	176	233	409
Admitted to Sept. 5	25	18	43
Discharged, cured or relieved	48	56	104
Died	1	9	10
Remaining at date	152	186	338

Males 311—females 27.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.—The First Regiment of the Empire Brigade has been mustered into the service, and will be prepared for marching orders as soon as the other regiments of the Brigade obtain their quota, which, from present appearances, will be in a few days from this time. There will be a dress parade at East New-York this afternoon.

The detachments of the Thirteenth Regiment Militia, taken from the steamer *Baltic*, which was grounded on Winterquarter Shoals on Monday night last, have arrived safely in Brooklyn. The entire regiment is now here, and it is expected will soon be mustered out of the service.

Bounty Checks Cashed by the Brooklyn Banks.—The following is an account of the number of checks cashed for bounties and the amount of money paid out by the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn since the 25th of August last:

	Checks.	
Week ending Aug. 23	1,023	$61,380
Week ending Aug. 30	1,694	101,640
Week ending Sept. 6	912	54,720
Total	3,629	$217,740
Paid out by Long Island Bank	416	24,960
Total	4,045	$242,600

As each check represents a recruit, a total of 4,045 men were enlisted in this city during the past three weeks.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths for the week ending 6th inst. was 141—of which 74 were males, and 67 females. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 28; convulsions, 13; marasmus, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 7; croup, dysentery and typhoid fever, 6 each; debility, 8; scarlet fever, 4; diarrhœa, 5; small-pox, bilious fever, diphtheria, 1 each, &c. Of the above 57 were under one year of age.

The Railroad to Coney Island.—The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad has been completed on a capital of $500,000, of which $491,700 only has been issued. The only debt upon the property is a mortgage of $7,000 on eighty city lots owned by the Company. The first or current half-year will probably yield a dividend of 3 per cent., and higher rates with increase of traffic thereafter.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Iron-clad Vessel.—The construction of an iron-clad vessel, one of a number for the protection of vessels on the California coast, has just been commenced at Colwell's yard, in Jersey City. It will be 250 feet in length, built in sections and shipped to California, where it will be put together and launched ready for service. Three other vessels of the same class are to be constructed at this yard.

Opening of a Church.—The church edifice corner of Erie and South Third streets, Jersey City, which was recently purchased by the Scotch Presbyterian Society, will be opened for public worship to-day.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS: mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS, a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the statement from our Special Washington Correspondent, corroborated by the *National Republican* of yesterday morning, that Gen. POPE was on Friday relieved of his command at his own request, in order to give him an opportunity to prefer charges against Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Gen. FRANKLIN, (the *Republican* says SUMNER,) and Gen. GRIFFIN, of the Artillery. Gen. POPE, it is understood, has nearly completed his report of the recent actions, and a portion of it has already been submitted to the President.

It is asserted in Washington telegrams that a force of the rebels actually crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Noland's Ferry, on Friday, and that heavy firing was heard in that direction on the following evening. The force is said to have consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. It is said, however, that after remaining a short time this force recrossed into Virginia, and no explanation of the "heavy firing" is given. There appears to be no doubt of the fact that the rebels in strong force are posted at several points on the Virginia shore, as considerable bodies of rebel infantry could be seen from the Maryland side during Friday, and the camp fires at night indicated their presence in formidable numbers. It is understood that the disposition of the National forces on the Upper Potomac is such that they can be concentrated at any of the fords at very short notice.

A dispatch received late last night, states that the rebels have again crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and now occupy Frederick, Md., in force. This does not appear to alarm the military authorities at Washington, however, as they think the movement favorable for operations on our side.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Sept. 5, says: "The rebels have abandoned their lines immediately in our front. They have no troops at Fairfax, and only a cavalry regiment at Manassas, for provost and picket duty."

We have various rumors of rebel movements in the West, looking to operations on the line of the Ohio, but nothing of a very definite character. A reconnoissance was made from Cincinnati on Friday, over the Kentucky Central Railroad, to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where evidences of the enemy were found; and a dispatch from Falmouth, dated at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, states that the National scouts had discovered the rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery. It is also said that SPENCER, in Western Virginia, has surrendered to a rebel force under JENKINS, and that a part of JENKINS' command had actually made a raid across the Ohio at Buffington's Island.

The military enthusiasm in Cincinnati, and Ohio generally, according to the *Gazette* of Friday, is up to fever heat: "The streets are fairly alive with moving columns of armed men. The city military companies filed through the streets, yesterday, in splendid style, and made a magnificent appearance. From the interior, we learn the country is fairly alive. Men are rushing to arms, and every train comes in loaded with volunteers, armed and ready for action. They are pouring in by thousands. The Governor of Ohio is doing his part, fully, and the military authorities at the State Capital are promptly and efficiently performing their duties. Ohio regiments are coming in freely, and Gov. MORTON, as usual, is ready with a large force to swell the columns that are concentrating for operations in Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. WALLACE has certainly reason to feel proud of the spontaneous outpouring of the people in response to his demands. Nothing has been done grudgingly. With liberality and even enthusiasm, the people have rallied to the standard of the commander."

A report has been started among the Western papers—originating, we believe, with a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*—that a great battle has recently been fought at or near Chattanooga, between Gen. BUELL and a heavy force of rebels, in which, after two days' fighting, BUELL was victorious and the enemy routed. The battle is said to have raged throughout Wednesday and Thursday of last week. No statement of the losses on either side is made, but Gen. BUELL is asserted to have telegraphed that he had taken several thousand prisoners. If such a battle had been fought the Government would hardly have kept the country in ignorance of it.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday says: "We have this day received a letter from our correspondent in Gen. BUELL's army, dated Battle Creek, Tenn., Aug. 19, which inclines us to credit the report recently received that there has been a battle near Chattanooga. He states that on that day (Aug. 19) the commands of Gens. WOOD, THOMAS, MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN suddenly received marching orders from Gen. BUELL, and took up the line of march toward Chattanooga that evening. He expresses the opinion that 'a critical point seems to have arrived,' and important events were at hand. There being no telegraphic communication with that region, and the mail facilities being poor and uncertain, it may be some days before we receive authentic advices from there."

It is reported, through a letter in the New-Bedford *Mercury*, that the new gunboat *Octarara* has recently captured, off Charleston, a large English steamer, loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms—the prize being valued at $350,000.

The United States steam transport *Jersey Blue* arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. She reports all quiet at Newbern. The health of the troops was good.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* states that orders have been received from Washington to expedite, in every possible way, the work upon the iron-clad vessels now building at various places at the North, so that they may be ready for service at an early day. In obedience to this order Mr. HARRISON LORING, of South Boston, who is building one of these vessels upon the plan of the *Monitor*, but of larger dimensions, has now about four hundred men employed upon her, and expects to have his portion of the work completed in the course of two or three weeks.

The story that a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers had been armed with the rifles found in the steamship *Bermuda*, is not true. The rifles alluded to are yet in the cases, which have not yet been opened. The Enfields which were taken to arm a regiment, were on board the steamer *Cumbria*.

No arms or ammunition have yet been found on the prize steamship *Lodona*, at Philadelphia. On Thursday a large number of sacks of salt were removed from her hold, and there are many yet to be taken out.

The Brokers' Board of Boston has contributed the sum of $500 for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in the Union army. The amount has been forwarded to the Western Sanitary Commission, it being understood that the wants of the soldiers in that section were very pressing. This sum is in addition to a like amount contributed by the same Board a few weeks since.

A riot took place in New-London, Conn., on Thursday evening. A body of soldiers from Fort Trumbull, armed with sabres, pistols, clubs, and other weapons, marched through the streets of the city, and attacked a negro dance-house kept by MATTHIAS LOPEZ, a Portuguese. Shots were fired by the mob and from the house, and one soldier of the Fourteenth United States Infantry was shot in the arm, but not seriously wounded. The house was completely gutted, and its contents destroyed, except the inmates, who skedaddled in the most approved style. Fire was applied to the building, which was consumed. It is understood that the soldiers came up to the city for the purpose of committing this outrage, with the sanction of a high officer at Fort Trumbull. Their avowed purpose was to avenge the supposed murder of a soldier, but they went to the wrong house.

A serious boiler explosion occurred yesterday morning in a large manufacturing establishment on the corner of Delancey and Mangin-streets, whereby three men lost their lives, and several others were so badly scalded, and otherwise injured, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. A Coroner's Jury was empannelled, and the inquest will be proceeded with at 8 o'clock this morning.

Cotton was more active and decidedly higher, on Saturday. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in, owing, partly, to the advance in freights. Flour was steady. Wheat and Corn were cheaper. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Hides, Lime, Laths and Whisky, which latter article declined slightly. Tobacco and Wool were actively sought after, at buoyant prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 481 vessels of all classes in port.

The Past and Future of the War.

The *Commercial Advertiser* admits the "palpable, unpalatable fact that disaster and defeat have attended the whole campaign of the Union forces in Virginia," and adds:

> "And yet, with all this to mourn over, neither the Government nor the loyal people of the North are dismayed. There is a strong, deep inner feeling in the public mind, that the abandonment of the peninsula and the retreat from Bull Run and Centreville, *do not in the least degree peril our final victory over this wicked rebellion*. We may not have gone the best way to work—possibly neither the Government, nor the people, nor our Generals, may have risen to the magnitude of the occasion—but *no one doubts that the cause of the Union can and will finally triumph, and all stand ready to correct past errors and to make a fresh start, with the advantage that bitter experience gives us*. Looking at the resources of the loyal States, and the readiness of the people to place those resources at the disposal of the Government, no thinking man can doubt of our ultimate success. In sober truth, the loyal States have scarcely begun to put forth their giant strength, while the rebels have little, if any, remaining sources upon which to draw, against the continual drain which their immense army must make upon their treasury and upon their population."

All this is just and true. The loyal people of the country are *not* "dismayed." The North, notwithstanding the millions of money it has poured into the lap of the Government, and the hundred of thousands of lives, infinitely more precious, it has seen slain on the bloody altar of this rebellion, is still strong, alike in resources and in courage,—and still stands ready to pour forth with lavish hand whatever of treasure and of blood may be required.

But in the hearts of thousands—aye, of millions of these same loyal men, springs the question, *Of what use* are all these terrible sacrifices, if these offerings of a loyal people are to be employed hereafter as they have been hitherto? Shall we have nothing but defeat to show for our valor? Must the blood of our children fatten Southern soil without feeding the roots of the tree of Liberty? Must they be slaughtered by incompetent Generals, or sacrificed to the wranglings and personal contentions of jealous commanders? Is political partisanship to eat out the very life and heart of our armies, as it has already destroyed the vigor and integrity of our civil society? Must our sons follow the same leaders who have marshaled the armies of last year, to sure and swift destruction—because they were utterly incompetent for their commands?

The fact is all the wealth and valor of the North will be utterly wasted in this contest with rebellion, unless they are to be used with greater ability, greater vigor and success than have handled them hitherto. Unless our strength can be brought to bear upon the enemy, it is utterly useless. We may have a million of men against a hundred thousand, and yet the hundred thousand will beat us if we can never meet them at any one time with more than half their number. This is precisely the manner in which we have been beaten hitherto. In the first place, our Generals have never, in a single capital engagement, *attacked* the enemy. They have always stood still and waited to be attacked. They have thus given the enemy the immense advantage of selecting his point of assault and of massing his whole force against it. What has been done in the field is only an imitation of what has been done in the Cabinet. The Government, instead of moving swiftly and vigorously to crush rebellion, has stood on the defensive and waited to see if the rebellion could crush it.

All this must be changed, or the cause is lost! It is idle to blink the issue or refuse to look it square in the face. We must conquer the rebel armies, or they will infallibly conquer us. We must beat them in the field, or they will beat us in the Government. We must crush them by war, or JEFF. DAVIS and his rebel crew will rule the nation from the seat of Washington. And in order to beat them we must do what we have *not* done hitherto. We must have abler Generals, an abler Cabinet, a stronger, more vigorous and more resolute Government than we have had thus far in the war, or the war will inevitably end in our defeat; and the sooner the people and the President look this contingency square in the face, the sooner will they become able to meet it.

LIGHT WANTED.—We trust there will be no delay in giving to the public the official reports of the various commanders in the late battles and movements in Virginia, now that our army has got quietly and safely encamped before Washington. The only accounts of the battles we have had thus far, have been written by those who did not see any part of any of the actions, nor take any part in the movements; but were from stragglers and others, picked up mostly in Washington and Alexandria, and as a consequence have been extremely confused. The reports of Gen. SIGEL, for example, would be very valuable just now, and would be universally believed, if published unmanipulated; and so with the reports of HEINTZELMAN and many other officers, while not a man in the country would doubt a word that proceeded from the pen of Gen. BANKS. Why cannot the public have the reports of these and other General officers? It would help greatly to an understanding of a most confused matter, and could not possibly do any damage. If the public are forbidden the vivid narratives of the Press correspondents, let them, at least, have early copies of the official documents. We learn that Gen. POPE's report is nearly ready; but its credibility would be much helped by the publication, at the same time, of the reports of some of the other officers actively engaged.

The Officers for the New Levies.

It is universally conceded that, of all the causes which have brought disgrace or failure on the National arms, the weakness or incompetency of officers has been the most conspicuous and lamentable. The military history of older countries might have taught us that nothing is more conducive to the efficiency of an army than that the men should entertain a well-founded respect for the moral and intellectual, as well as scientific qualities of those who command them; but in this, as in too many other cases, we insisted on buying our own experience. Now that the purchase has been dearly made, it is to be hoped that people may be willing to profit by it. It is true that the democratic character of our society is in some respects unfavorable to the relation which should exist between officer and soldier, and the circumstance affords an additional reason for seeking in the selection of officers those personal characteristics which, in such a society, are the proper substitutes for distinctions of caste. Such discrimination has hitherto been unfortunately rare. Instead of being intrusted to the coolest, wisest, best educated and most conscientious men who could be found, the shoulder-straps have too often fallen to the lot of the brawling and dissipated, who are most "popular" with the unthinking crowd,—in other words, to those who can and do pay for most drink at the corner grocery.

That this evil can be altogether abated at once is impossible; that it can be materially modified is unquestionable; and we do most sincerely trust that in the organization of the new levies, whether commissions be assigned by nominations from above, or elections from below, it will be borne in mind, and, so far as possible, guarded against. Intemperance most especially should constitute a disqualification. It is simply impossible for a man who is always either in one debauch or recovering from another, to be a safe or efficient officer. He who cannot control himself is unfit to control others. Independently of their being unreliable in presence of the enemy, the mere example of such men is ruinous and demoralizing. Two or three drunken officers have, before now, corrupted a whole regiment; and many a single one has, by his misconduct, disgraced his position and set a town by the ears as CASSIO did in Cyprus.

In the new levies, at all events, we trust that officers may be chosen without reference either to money or convivial qualities. Military knowledge and personal character should be the exclusive tests; and we are not certain but that the latter should be the prominent one. Any person of average intelligence and industry can speedily make himself acquainted with the necessary tactical information for a line officer; but very few who have lived loose, drunken and indolent lives can as readily eschew their malpractices and transform themselves into sober, active and zealous commanders. There is no better material in the world than the men we are now raising for our armies; and it were a shame and disgrace to trust the lives and comfort of such troops to those who, from whatever cause, are unfitted for the responsibility.

The public has already heard of many instances of disaster and needless bloodshed directly to be traced to the intoxication and incompetency of officers. Those of which it has *not* heard would probably constitute a list still more appalling. Let the reform in future be sweeping and conclusive. That it may be effected, let not only the present or apparent qualifications, but the *antecedents* of all candidates be jealously scrutinized, and let no man whose record does not prove him the possessor of reasonably correct habits be permitted to have a commission. The lives of American freemen are far too precious to be needlessly jeopardized, and blood enough will be shed in this sanguinary war, even if conducted in the future with the utmost military sagacity, without risking a single drop save for a manifest and stern necessity.

A STATEMENT WHICH OUGHT TO BE TRUE.—A dispatch that has passed the scrutiny of the Government censor comes from Washington, through Philadelphia, to the effect that Gen. POPE has been relieved of his command; and the meaning of the remainder of the telegram we suppose to be that he has demanded a court of inquiry into the causes of the disasters which befell the army while recently under his orders. It is the best thing he could do, and we trust the statement is true. At and since the battle of Cedar Mountain his military management has been so extremely bad that even half-blind civilians could not fail to comprehend its stupidity and atrocity. There need neither be criticism nor argument about it so far as the public and the great body of the army are concerned. His exclusion of correspondents from his lines could not conceal it; his bulletins could not cover it up. The fact was too great and glaring for any petty effort to be able to hide it long from the public eye. We trust that the entire truth will now be brought to the light of day, so that an intelligent judgment may be formed on the facts, and so that Gen. POPE and whoever else is to blame, may have such punishment meted out to them as their conduct demands. The price we have paid for military blunders in Virginia of late, is tremendous—a price seen and to be seen only in the terrible columns of "killed and wounded," not to speak of prisoners,—the price in national honor, in public disheartenment and disgust, and in the new power given to the rebellion. It will not do to run any more risks under such leadership; and if the blunderers do not, as in the earlier time of the First French Revolution they would have done, pay the penalty with their heads, they must at least be prevented from trifling any longer with other men's heads, or with the life of the nation.

Causes of Northern Bitterness Against the South.

Some of our friends, not unmindful of the importance of drawing good out of evil, are looking forward to an irruption of the rebels into the Northern States as a means of increasing the vindictiveness of the North, so that our leaders, our Generals and our soldiers should be brought to conduct the war with something of the ferocity which characterizes the rebels. We hardly see how that will give us more skillful Generalship, which is our greatest want, but we are very willing that whatever good is to be obtained in that way may come if the evil comes. In the meantime, however, while the wheels of Stonewall JACKSON's chariots still tarry, the best thing which we know of to produce the results which we are thus expected to obtain, is Dr. SWINBURNE's report of the treatment of our sick and wounded by the rebels at Savage's Station after the battles before Richmond. Such inhumanity and barbarism would be almost incredible, even in the history of the inhumanities and barbarisms of this monstrous rebellion, were it not vouched for by the statements of the official report to our State authorities.

There were in this hospital on the 29th of June last 2,000 of our sick and wounded. That it should be fired upon by the rebels, one man killed and another wounded, is, of course, not a thing to be wondered at. They have done it so often that it was quite a matter of course. Nor is it remarkable, perhaps, that when the rebels took possession they should, as they did, carry off all the nurses and laborers to prison, leaving the whole labor to be performed by the few surgeons and a few volunteer nurses. But this was not all. They not only sent no nurses to help until the 10th of July, but on the 9th they arrested and carried off to Richmond all the volunteer nurses. They furnished no food whatever until the 12th of July, when they sent a limited supply of flour and poor bacon. The patients in hospital on the battle-field of June 27 lived on nothing but flour from the day of the battle until July 16. On the 13th an agreement was made between Gen. MCCLELLAN that the sick and wounded and the volunteer nurses should be paroled and sent to our lines by the most direct route. On the 15th the rebels, instead of complying with this agreement, began to remove them all to Richmond, thence to go down the James River in transports. A thousand were taken on the 15th, and two trains more went on the 16th. The last train, containing many of the most severely wounded, on platform cars, was exposed to a violent storm, and arrived in Richmond about 10 P. M. No one was present to receive them—no building was prepared to put them in; no food was prepared for them; no one was present to unload them. The train was left outside the dépôt, and one of our surgeons, in charge of them with his few nurses, succeeded in removing them from the platform cars to the sheds by 3 o'clock next morning, where they remained, some of them for forty hours. When kind women offered to give them coffee, tea or other nourishments, *they were driven away by the rebel soldiers with bayonets*. The surgeons in charge of one of the trains was put in prison till 2 o'clock next day, when he was allowed to visit his patients under guard, when he found that *they had had no nourishment—no water to wet their wounds or to drink, and that their nurses had been taken from them.*

On the 17th over a hundred of the worst cases *were sent back again to Savage's Station*, where there was nothing for them except a little flour gruel. They were kept there until their final discharge on the 27th of July, the surgeons being only able to get what was absolutely necessary by their own means, with but slight exceptions, the rations furnished being flour and bacon absolutely filled with maggots. The remnant of the surgeons' stock had been taken from them when the removal to Richmond was made, and was not returned, of course.

Dr. SWINBURNE's report is full of details, of which we have only selected some of the most obvious. It is sickening to read them. We almost ask where these things happened, whether we are reading of the deeds of the dark ages, of bands which have been given over to the influences of paganism or of this American Continent and this century? Are they Chippewas, Malays, Fegees? or by what barbarian name are they to be called who not only refuse to allow wounded men to be taken where they can be cared for, but torture them by useless and brutal journeys up and down, imprison their nurses and surgeons, and drive away with bayonets women whose kindness of heart prompts them to endeavor to alleviate the sufferings which they behold? No, they are no Chippewas. They are the chivalry of the South. They are those whom the English Press holds up as exemplars of all the cardinal virtues. They are men whose representatives are greeted with the warmest smiles of British aristocracy and French bureaucracy, whose names are cheered in British Oxford, whose successes are welcomed by a large portion of those who claim to be, *par excellence*, the champions of civilization and Christianity.

We are glad that Dr. SWINBURNE has made this report. We call the especial attention of our friends abroad to its statements. It may, perhaps, avail to shut the mouths of some who hate us, and hate them for their friendship to us. It will also be of use among ourselves. What blood can run in the veins of any one [illegible] us who should sympathize with the authors of such atrocities? Whose blood will not [illegible] with fiercer [illegible] in his veins, [illegible] the facts?—whose arm will not be nerved with tenfold strength?—whose determination will not be made tenfold stronger never to cease the present conflict until punishment shall reach the guilty authors of such atrocities?

It is due to justice to state that Dr. SWINBURNE acquits Gens. LEE, JACKSON and MAGRUDER, and the rebel surgeons generally, from responsibility for these acts of [illegible]. We are glad that some of them are clear of it, for the sake of humanity. That responsibility lies at the door of the rebel authorities in Richmond. And on those authorities, and on that guilty city, they will lie, [illegible] retribution, which could hardly be adequately made, were the corpses of the rebel leaders to adorn its streets, and their existence and that of the city, also, made to be hereafter only in a name, and that a name of execration.

INVADING AGAINST POLICY AND AGAINST WILL.—The rebels cannot refuse to invade the loyal States, if it be practicable, and yet their wisest leaders feel that the act will be desperately dangerous. The unyielding policy of JEFF. DAVIS heretofore has been, not to invade, but to stand on the defensive. He knew the immensity of advantage thus gained. First, it nerved the rebels to fight better, as men always will do in defense of their homes. Second, it shortened their lines, made rapid concentrations easy, and thereby strengthened their forces. Thirdly, it appealed to the world's sympathies. *They* did not wish to fight or hurt anybody; *they* only wished to be "let alone."

But DAVIS has been driven from the policy that has so far yielded him so much advantage. His people suffered so terribly from the war's presence, that they demanded its removal from their homes. And the armies could only be brought to continue the fight on the promise of being led into the Northern States to inflict the injuries in them that the Southern had been compelled to endure.

Hence DAVIS will try to invade Maryland or Pennsylvania, or both, though he knows the madness of the movement as a mere military measure. He can only hope to escape the ruin it will involve by making available the *prestige* of a reckless success in securing foreign recognition and intervention. It is a hazard extreme enough to make a cool man dizzy; and doubtless now, if not before, the wisest of the Confederate traitors feel an agony of suspense. If they shall be turned upon by a vast population risen in arms and put on the retreat—with rivers in their rear and well appointed armies on their flanks—who shall save them from utter rout and ruin? and whence will the reserves come to check the Northern torrent that will press them through and beyond their undefended homes?

THE WANT OF MILITARY TALENT.—It is a common error to claim genius for men who only profess talent. "We have," well remarks a Philadelphia cotemporary,

> "A host of gallant Brigadiers and Major-Generals, who, in battle fear no danger, and rather seek peril than shun it. We sometimes commit the mistake of supposing that because such men are heroes they must also be great Generals. We place them in positions requiring abilities which they do not possess, and when they fail we are unjust and harsh toward them. They can lead a charge with fiery zeal, face an onset with invincible courage, repel the most furious foe, besiege a city, storm a post; but once place them in the open field at the head of a large army to shift for themselves, and strategy is a sealed book to them; artifice and manoeuvres they understand but poorly, and consquently they are outflanked, outmarched, outgeneraled in every way. These are sober facts, which may not be palatable, though they are wholesome, and ought to be reflected upon seriously by the Government."

The only hopeful aspects of these dismal, but undeniable facts are, first, that the enemy is not very much superior to ourselves in this respect; and, secondly, that high military power may yet be developed in the course of the war. In generalship, the Southern rebels have undoubtedly thus far surpassed us. For this they are indebted to the fact that in their ideas and breeding they have been, in a large measure, free from some of the leveling tendencies and sentimental notions that have led us always to discourage military training. But though we think it must be conceded that some of their military leaders have shown *more* talent than ours, it is still but *talent*, and not one has yet manifested *genius*. But, as talent grows with exercise, and as our resources are really greatly superior to those of the rebels, we have still no occasion to suffer by a comparison.

We shall doubtless conquer in the end by our superior weight, grit and endurance. But the history of the war must, on the part of the South, always remain a striking proof of what even moderately good leadership can do with greatly inferior means; and on the part of the North it must go to modify the views of that school of philosophers who count personal influence for little, by showing them how nearly the lack of leadership came to ruining a noble and patriotic people.

KIRBY SMITH'S INVASION A FAILURE.—The condition of things in Kentucky is beginning to be more clearly seen, and matters have a more hopeful look. It is evident that the rebels have again counted on a general rising of Secessionists in Kentucky and been disappointed. Gen. KIRBY SMITH, in his present invasion, went through the same form of issuing a "proclamation" to Kentuckians that SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER did when he occupied Bowling Green one year ago, and that MORGAN did in his recent raids. Gen. KIRBY SMITH said to the Kentuckians: "Let no one make you believe we come as invaders to coerce your will or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first powers from *the consent of the governed*. * * I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for. Kentuckians, we come not as invaders, but as liberators."

But Kentucky has the third time refused to be "liberated." Her soil is trodden by treasonable hosts. The National Government fails for the moment, as in the former cases, to give her citizens protection from the horde of [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] serves her fidelity to the [illegible] *masse* to drive out the [illegible] "liberators." There is no single instance yet brought to light of any serious defection of the population of Kentucky to the rebel side, although KIRBY SMITH's triumphant march through the entire breadth of the State has made it safe to show him sympathy and give him support.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A List of Officers Dismissed from the Army.

An Interesting Interview Between Army Officers at Centreville.

The Safety of Our Baggage Train Assured.

Arrangements for Supplies for the Drafted Militia.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

Officers Dismissed from the Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 125.—The following names of officers are, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States, for being absent without proper leave from their respective commands while the armies to which they belonged were fighting the enemy in the field:

Capt. THORNTON SMITH, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Lieut. JOHN SIMPSON, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. J. H. HARRISON, of the Twentieth New-York Volunteers.
Surg. EDWARD B. DALTON, of the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers.
Capt. E. VALENTINE, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. J. L. CHRISTIE, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. V. PATTEN, of the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.
Maj. G. C. AUSTIN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. JOHN J. SPERRY, of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. WM. WARREN, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.
Lieut. R P. CRAWFORD, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

An interesting interview took place at Centreville, Sunday evening, between Gens. SIGEL, MILROY, CARL SCHULTZ, and Capt. ROSLY, when the affairs of the army were freely discussed. Gen. SIGEL said distinctly that he was going to Washington to tell Mr. LINCOLN that in his opinion Gen. MCDOWELL was a traitor, and he could not serve under him longer. He (SIGEL) felt that he was not wanted there; that he was in the way of both POPE and MCDOWELL, leaving the impression upon his hearers that he would resign if not placed in charge of an independent command.

THE BAGGAGE TRAIN OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA SAFE.

Capt. ROSLY, ordnance officer of the Army of Virginia, says it is not true that a large portion of the baggage of the Army of Virginia was lost in the recent retreat from Centreville. He left Centreville with the train Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, taking the road to Fairfax Station; the road was in a very bad condition, and to add to the difficulties the rebels felled trees across it at several points to cause delay, but notwithstanding this the train reached Fairfax Station Tuesday morning in safety, and immediately took the road for Alexandria. On the road the rear of his train was attacked, and fifteen teams were driven off. The balance were brought safely through to Alexandria.

SECESH IN ALEXANDRIA.

A regular secession organization is known to exist in Alexandria. Passing regiments have been hissed in that city within a week.

SUPPLIES TO THE DRAFTED MILITIA.

The War Department has issued an order concerning supplies to drafted militia.

The camps of rendezvous in the different States will be supplied by the U. S. Quartermaster, as follows:

Camps in Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts by Capt. MCKIM, Assistant Quartermaster, from Boston.

Camps in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and part of New-Jersey by Col. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, from New-York.

Camps in Pennsylvania, Delaware and part of New-Jersey by Col. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, from Philadelphia.

Camps near Harrisburgh will be supplied by requisitions upon Capt. E. C. WILSON, Assistant Quartermaster at Harrisburgh.

Camps near Pittsburgh by Maj. A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster, U. S. A., from Pittsburgh.

Cams in Ohio by Capt. J. H. DICKERSON, Assistant Quartermaster, from Cincinnati.

Camps in Indiana by Capt. JAS. A. EKIN, Assistant Quartermaster, from Indianapolis.

Camps in Illinois and Wisconsin by Capt. J. A. POTTER, Assistant Quartermaster, from Chicago.

Camps in Kentucky by Col. THOMAS, Assistant Quartermaster, from Louisville.

Camps in Michigan by Capt. G. W. LEE, Assistant Quartermaster, from Detroit.

Camps in Iowa by Capt. H. B. HENDERSHOTT, Second Artillery, from St. Paul.

Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by Maj. ROBERT ALLEN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HYGEIA HOTEL.

The proceedings in the case of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point, which had been ordered to be destroyed by the Government, have been arrested by Gen. HALLECK, who has granted a new hearing in the case. Col. SEGUR, the proprietor, has published a remonstrance addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he disproves the statements which influenced the Government in deciding to destroy the hotel. He shows that the effort originated in the selfish objects of private parties, and that the preliminary examination has been, to say the least, insufficient. He claims that neither sanitary nor military reasons demand the destruction of his property, and asks a hearing.

Certainly, it would seem a great hardship for any man to lose so valuable a building without an opportunity of being heard; and the hardship is here increased in view of the facts that Col. SEGUR is one of the few staunchly loyal Virginians; that he has already suffered greatly from this cause, and that the Government does not propose to compensate him for the loss, as the building stands upon public ground.

It is hopeful that the old "Hygeia" may be spared to again become a common ground for the exchange of courtesies between loyal citizens of both sections.

A TRIP WITH THE REBELS.

Private MODDOX, of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, reached Alexandria to-day from Centreville.

where he was paroled yesterday, having been taken prisoner at the time Stuart made his first attack upon Gen. Pope's baggage train at Catletts' Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, week before last. Maddox says that Stuart had 800 men with him, and upon leaving Catletts he divided his force into three parties, and each left in a different direction—the corps having charge of the prisoners, crossed the Rappahannock and went south as far the Rapidan, and by a circuitous route reached Centreville on the morning of the 4th inst.; near Drainesville, he saw Gen. Longstreet, and Fairfax Court-house and vicinity was occupied by the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. While a prisoner, Maddox says he was treated well, only they did not give him anything to eat. The rebels had no provisions whatever, except what they obtained from inhabitants along the road. A rebel officer on the march told him that he (the officer) would sup in Philadelphia Saturday evening, the 6th, to which Maddox replied that if he did it would be as a prisoner of war. This made Secesh quite indignant. Our informant was on the late battle-field, (Bull Run,) and is quite confident that there are at least two hundred of our dead above ground, and the stench is so great that no person can go there to bury them. He says a large number of our wounded men perished upon the field for want of medical attendance.

GEN. MILROY.

An officer who witnessed the scene, says that on Saturday, at Bull Run, when Gen. Sigel, on the extreme right, was odered to fall back, he was approached by Gen. Milroy, who, with tears in his eyes, implored him not to obey the order—saying, "We must win this battle; we can win this battle; the people will not stand this." To all of which Gen. Sigel replied, "We must obey orders."

GEN. SCHULTZ IN BATTLE.

Officers and men alike, all speak well of the conduck of Gen. Schultz. On Friday, at Bull Run, Gen. Sigel found the enemy pressing forward too much upon his right, when he said to Schultz, "I want those woods cleared opposite my right, so that I can straighten my line." Schultz said to his brigade, "Come on boys," and the rebels were driven pell-mell from the woods, and Sigel "straightened his line."

COL. ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

Col. Addison Farnsworth, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, had the ball extracted to-day from his leg, received at Bull Run. The operation was skilfully performed by Surgeon Homiston, of Brooklyn. Col. Farnsworth is at the National Hotel, and is doing well.

RAISING A REGIMENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

Senator James T. Close, one of the most enterprising citizens of Alexandria, is raising a regiment for the war, to be placed on duty about Alexandria and vicinity. He has already 200 men sworn in, and expects to have the regiment ready for service by October 1.

COL. BRODHEAD.

Col. J. F. Broadhead, First Michigan Cavalry, was killed in Saturday's fight, while leading a charge upon the enemy. Major Tower, wounded at the same time in three places, while charging upon Stuart's cavalry, says he shall be ready for service again in ten days.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Dr. Farley, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Fourteenth, taken prisoner on Friday last, has been paroled. This regiment has had ten combats with the enemy within three weeks. It is now quartered at Upton Hill, to recruit.

HOSPITAL NURSES.

Mr. Pierce, General-Superintendent of the Hospital Corps of Male Nurses, has ordered that no more nurses be enlisted for hospital purposes, the large number of citizen nurses who have generously offered their services to meet the late emergency having proved sufficient to meet all immediate wants.

GENEROSITY TO THE WOUNDED.

When the train of wounded from the late battle-field reached Alexandria last night, they were halted at the camp of the 36th Massachusetts Regiment, and every man, four hundred in number, was generously provided with hot coffee and bread, which was gratefully appreciated by the wounded, who had ridden through the hot sun and dust, a distance of over thirty miles.

COL. WOOD A BRIGADIER.

It is understood that the President has tendered a Brigadier-General's commission to Col. Alfred M. Wood, Fourteenth New York Militia.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Our sick and wounded soldiers, left at Bull Run and vicinity, are being brought within our lines as fast as circumstances permit. Ambulance trains have been sent out daily during the last week, and some 450 men have been brought in during the last forty-eight hours.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

A number of line officers in the Second Michigan Regiment were yesterday dismissed the service for numerous violations of the Articles of War.

A HERO.

Lieut. Toby, of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., in the battle of Bull Run, sheathed his sword and used a musket most effectually. He was honored with three wounds—two on Friday and one on Saturday—the one received on the latter day disabling him.

AFFAIRS AT ACQUIA CREEK.

A gentleman just arrived from Acquia Creek reports that the crews of our gunboats there yesterday destroyed the railroad dépôt and other buildings at that place.

NOT KILLED AT BULL RUN.

Capt. Elcock, Fourteenth New-York Militia, (Brooklyn,) was not killed at Bull Run, as was at first supposed. He has been heard from, and is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, slightly wounded.

DIED FROM WOUNDS AND DISEASE IN THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Charles Youngcloud, Co. E, 3d Indiana.
C. W. Goodwin, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
Phillip Post, Co. F, 20th New-York.
John Hanson, Co. B, 2d New-Hamshire.
Wm. Spater, Co. A, 2d Indiana.
Ord. Sergt. Wm. Alston, Co. D—died while being brought from the field.
George Huntsmah, Co. A, 5th New-York.
Chas. H. Mills, Co. B, 13th Mass.—left breast.
Albert Curtis, Co. B, 13th Massachusetts—head.

Mills fell in action, and Curtis was killed while attempting to remove him from the field. They enlisted together in Boston; have always been messmates since they entered the service and died together.

Fred. Williams, of Boston, Co. B, 13th Mass.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS, BROUGHT FROM BULL RUN THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 4.

James Flood, Co. G, 11th Penn—breast.
Morris Cahill, Co. A, 28th Mass—leg.
Thomas Pool, Co. F, 28th Mass—leg.
John Crokem, 28th Mass—hand, leg and wrist.
Corporal A. D. Cowles, Co. A, 86th New-York.
—— McKinley, Co. F, 51st New-York.
Adolph Rahlet, Co. E, 68th New-York.
George Walker, Co. D, 12th Penn.
Thomas Swager, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
Capt. Eugene Picket, 9th New-York.
Lieut. Isaac F. Huntington, 9th New-York.
Michael Conaity, Co. G, 1st New-York.

Notice of the Late Capt. Pelatiah Ward.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Times:

I saw in your issue of yesterday a notice of the death of Capt. Pelatiah Ward, of the Twentieth N. Y. S. M., in consequence of wounds received in the recent battles in Virginia.

Having since learned some particulars of the wounding of Capt. W., and having enjoyed his acquaintance for some time, I desire to furnish you with said particulars, and also with a brief description of his character.

The regiment to which he was attached was at close quarters with the enemy in a piece of woods, and while thus engaged Capt. W. was wounded in the arm by a sword. Nothing daunted, however, he seized the colors of the regiment, which had been shot down, and while in the act of cheering his men on to renewed efforts, he was shot in the thigh. He was then taken from the field, but not before he had sustained a third wound, in the lower part of the back, by a shell.

One of his soldiers pronounced him "too brave a man to die"; and said he was unanimously beloved by his company, on account of his untiring labor and eloquent appeals for the comfort of his men.

He was a man of unbounded generosity and of true nobility, and entered upon his military career with a determination to undergo any and every sacrifice which duty enjoined.

Capt. Ward was unassuming in whatever sphere he moved, and, though comparatively unknown as a soldier, is well worthy of a name in the history of this sanguinary war; and it may, with propriety, be said that the country has few such men to spare.

He was a member of the N. Y. Conference, and at the time of his enlistment was pastor of the Ellenville M. E. Church in this State. He was about 40 years old, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. His obsequies will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Eighty-sixth street M. E. Church, Yorkville. Yours, respectfully,

WM. E. HEBBERD.

American Bible Society, Astor Place, Sept. 6.

THE WAR.

The Practicable vs. The Impracticable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Emergencies—like diseases—require action, according to their peculiarities. Promptness and precipitancy of action may be the desideratum, or it may be deliberation and caution. A case may be so trying as to require the greatest degree of fortitude and resolution, even after the required course of action is unmistakably indicated; but the most difficult of all tasks is to determine the right in a dilemma which seems devoid of alternative, or wherein the choice of action seems alike desperate. Herein is the situation of our Government in respect to its policy on Slavery, as bearing upon the question of the day. In exploring the fields of science and mechanical invention, errors and imperfections are remediable through the opportunities of continuous investigation and experiment, without involving serious sacrifice: while an emergency like that of the present war and its issues will decide *itself*, against the hopes and prayers of a Government and people, unless that Government dares to take the *initiative* in that which fate has irreversibly decreed. All truth is first discovered by *one mind*; then, as it is promulgated, it is received by the multitude, according to their powers of receptivity, and as it is found not to militate against individual predilections and interests. Now, the multitude—while each individual constituting it may possess preëminence in some specific bent or direction—cannot be expected to foresee simultaneously the course which it is best, under all circumstances, to pursue; nor should it be imagined that the best course may or can be devoid of intricacies. The exact difference between us and the South is, the *leaders* lead with it, while the *people* lead with *us*, and the Government follows. That homely saying, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," would never have had existence if the course of the North were, in an emergency like the present, wise.

Circumstances may make men, but our Government supposes that the people make circumstances; and by the circumstance of public judgment as to what disposition should be made of Slavery, as connected with the war, the Government is imperiously swayed. It may seem a solecism in the instincts of a republican form of Government, yet the great leverage of Fremont's power over the masses is, he is a leader. The very disposition that aspires to leadership, so far as the individual's powers are capable, succumbs to *being* led by a mind of superior accomplishment, when emergency calls the latter into requisition.

Mr. Lincoln's benign policy of emancipation upon a basis of compensation, is perfectly apropos to the point. A minority of the Border State members could see its importance, while the majority could not; and as for the people of those States, it has from them as yet elicited no response. Could the nation afford to wage an indefinite war with the South, there is no doubt but that ultimately, under the quickening influence of guerrilla raids, the people of the Border States would yield assent to emancipation, upon a compensation basis; but who is the Joshua whose mandate can stay events at such a poise, that such a consummation may be realized?

It is affirmed of Mr. Lincoln, that he states that the effect of employing the blacks of the South to fight would be to lose to us fifty thousand men from the Border States; if this be so, and there is no offset to it, as a military expediency, it would obviously, then, be impolitic; but, suppose the slaves of the South were armed, and their freedom offered them upon condition of their fighting for the Union; who cannot see that it would send *two hundred thousand* of the rebel army home to do the work which the slaves are now doing, as well as to contend with their domestic foe? But the question is not one which presents us the alternative of discussion upon; it will decide *itself*, by the rebels offering liberty to their slaves, upon condition of their fighting against us, unless we immediately take the initiative, and guarantee them freedom upon the same terms.

The idea of the rebels attempting to match the new levies we are sending to the field, superadded to our former force, is out of the question; and as they will stop at nothing to gain their point they will at once make the double proposition, of offering liberty to their slaves, upon condition of their fighting for them, and offering to Europe to emancipate their slaves, upon condition of their independence being recognized; and the two cardinal motives of the great Powers in the premises being a dismemberment of a powerful rival, and an unrestricted commerce with the South, any action they would take in the mere recognition of the South would obviously be accompanied with the collateral guarantee of seeing the blockade disposed of.

Per se, an emancipation by the South under duress would ultimate in no advantage either to them or the blacks; for the moment they were relieved from the pressure of the war with the North, (if their recognition might, by any means, lead to a cessation of hostilities,) they would immediately turn upon the blacks and reënslave them, who, having been practiced in the arts of war, as well as having tasted the sweets of liberty, would wage a mutual warfare of extermination; but these ultimate consequences would in nowise abate those which would inevitably follow to us, from such a measure on the part of the South. All Europe, with the whites and blacks of the South combined, would be an alliance against which we should struggle in vain. If the South voluntarily emancipate their slaves, they will effect their independence. But when *they* do it, the *President* will follow! It will not avail. England nor France are so overburdened with love for us as to respect our "death-bed repentance."

Thus far the Government has gone on the supposition that, *once whip* the South, and they were in duty bound to *stay* whipped; accordingly, Buell has been for months upon the confines of the Gulf States, to vindicate this assumption. But no! Guerrillas swarm on his north, to the Ohio River. Now, it is apparent from the effects thus far disclosed by the war, that nothing short of literal extermination will end the rebellion, if the future policy of the war is to be a repetition of the past. Who but that feels, then, judging from what has already transpired, that, so far as really ending the rebellion in any of the Slave States is concerned, we have made no finish? Who that does not feel, despite the splendid achievements of both our army and navy, that we are, after all, *beating in the dark?* If the thought is not hopeful, is it not yet true? We point to these things not despairingly, but as to beacons, to warn us of the absolute need of a change of policy. In no event is tranquility to settle immediately over the land; but there is a course, which has not yet been pursued, (except in part, by Gen. Pope, in Virginia,) which, if entered upon, would afford us the assurance that, as fast and far as we might go, it would leave nothing behind to undo what we had accomplished. Before indicating the proposed course of procedure, though, we have to dispose of an unlucky clause of the Constitution, to wit: that which limits the alienation of real estate by confiscation to the lifetime only of the offender. What so insane a provision was ever incorporated there for, is more than the wisdom of the present generation can devise, (the idea of a second party taking land under such a tenure to improve for the heirs of the culprit;) and as there is no way of reaching the difficulty except by the tardy mode prescribed by the Constitution itself, it can only be gotten over by setting it aside for the present, after which let Slavery be abolished as a military necessity, the slaves to be received into the army for all purposes of labor, and arms furnished those who remain upon the soil where they at present are, to be used to fight the whites, should they attempt to reënslave them. In Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, let all of the land now belonging to rebels be immediately confiscated, and they and their families sent into the Gulf States; then let the army and navy at present in all the States South of the above five Northern Border States, and upon the Southern coast, be employed in receiving Union refugees who are willing to settle in any of the five Northern Border States, and let the confiscated land be given (in certain specified proportions) to them, to offset their losses of their present property. As most of the Union men of the South are now (against their wills) in the rebel armies, let proclamation be made that homes will be given them in the above-named States, and assistance afforded them in getting their families and friends, now at the South, to their new homes. Six months, (with the rivers and railroads of the South at our control, all of which our new incoming force can command,) would be sufficient to change the location of *two millions* of oppressed Unionists of the South to their new abodes, which would as thoroughly renovate these now semi-loyal States (the five Northern Border) as though they were resettled by Northerners or foreigners. An additional six months' use of the army and navy would effect nearly the same results in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. The balance of the Southern States would be so far shorn of their present strength (the Unionists whom they have now forced into service) as to be no longer formidable.

Without a course like this, the South has got to be annihilated, to be conquered, and as Unionists are now intermixed with rebels, both will suffer a like fate; and the attempt to extend protection to Unionists, scattered as they now are throughout the South, is utterly impracticable; to secure *one* such home, a *dozen* at the North must be deprived of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and friends—which, for the long run, is a sacrifice that cannot be sustained.

To make my propositions more intelligible, I recapitulate: When all of the new levy is in the field, drive the rebel army from Virginia, abolish Slavery immediately, and receive as many slaves into the army as are required for all purposes of labor; give arms to those who remain where they now are, to fight with if attempted to be reënslaved; confiscate the real estate of all rebels in the five Northern Border States, sending all rebels in these States to the Gulf States; give, say fifty acres of this land to all Union refugees from the South who will come and settle in any of these five Northern Border States; let the army and navy be employed in transferring all such Southern Unionists (and their personal effects) to these Border States; *per contra*—it is useless and impracticable to attempt to afford protection to Unionists scattered through the Southern States; concentrate them upon the borders of the present Free States, and thereby loyalize the Northern Border States. V. C. TAYLOR.

Woodbury, Conn., Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

FUNERAL OF MAJ.-GEN. KEARNEY.

Ceremonies at Newark and at Trinity Church, in this City—Great Popular Demonstration.

Yesterday all that was mortal of Major-General Kearney was deposited in the tomb.

As a native of this city, it was fit that he should be buried here, and his body was placed in the vault of Mr. Watts, his maternal grandfather.

For a few days his embalmed remains have been lying at his late residence in Belgrove, a little place not far from Newark, New Jersey. At that place hundreds of appreciative visitors called to see the body, and to testify their respectful regard for their fellow-townsman, and an honored patriot. There were very many who called doubtless from motives of curiosity, but others who had known the General as a friend, a neighbor, a public-spirited citizen, were there in greater numbers, and mourned unaffectedly his sad fate.

Among those present at the mansion were Ex-Chancellor Halstead, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., Mayor Bigelow, the Common Council and City officers, wearing crape on their left arms, present and former members of the General's Staff—O. D. Halstead, Jr., Capt. Sturges, Major Halstead, and Huntingdon Jackson, son of the late President of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Among the relatives of the deceased were Com. Kearney, of the United States Navy, Hon. J. Watts DePeyster, Mrs. Philip Kearney and children.

The body was inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, which was covered by a black cloth neatly and richly fastened with silver and gold mountings. An oval plate contained the inscription:

> MAJOR-GEN. PHILIP KEARNEY,
> *Killed on the Field of Battle,*
> September 1, 1862.
> Aged 47 years, 2 months and 30 days.

In a hearse drawn by four gray horses, the body was taken to Newark, and thence under escort of a detachment of the First Regiment National Guard, of Newark, and the Putnam Cavalry, proceeded through Broad and Market streets and the Plank Road to Jersey City.

All the bells in the City tolled during the march, stores were closed, and a universal feeling of sympathy was apparent.

The procession passed over the Jersey City Ferry to New-York, the free use of which, with a special boat, was tendered by Mr. Jackson, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad.

In conformity with the order of Gen. Sandford, the The Fifth and Eighth Regiments New York State Militia, and a company of regulars, under Capt. Clinton, met the procession at the foot of Cortlandt-street, in this City, and escorted it to Trinity Church.

All along the line of march the stores were closed, flags innumerable hung at half-mast, and the streets were lined with a silent, expectant people.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, and accompanied the remains to their resting place:

Major-Gen. Runyon, of Newark.
Col. Delafield, United States Army.
Col. Loomis, United States Army.
Col. Marshall Lefferts, Seventh Regiment.
Lieut.-Col. Reeve, United States Army.
Lieut.-Col. Price, New-York National Guard.
Lieut.-Col. Eaton, United States Army.
Col. Nugent, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Col. Martin, Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.
Col. Tompkins, U. S. A., Quartermaster.

At Trinity Church a vast crowd attended. Mr. Morgan, under whose direction were Officers Hubbard, Schunmaker, Day and Carter, had provided admirably in all respects, and while every available spot was occupied, there was no confusion, and no attempt to occupy the seats in the middle aisle, which were reserved for the friends of the deceased, the pall-bearers and others in the procession.

The altar was brilliantly lighted by wax tapers, and the appearance of the interior of old Trinity was most impressive. The procession, which was escorted by tens of thousands of our citizens, reached the church at 3 o'clock, and was met by Rev. Drs. Vinton, Ogilbee and Weston, accompanied by the choral assistants.

As the procession entered the church, from the magnificent organ rolled forth a solemn and impressive voluntary.

Rev. Dr. Ogilbee intoned the initiatory sentences, and while the coffin, upon which were the sword and trappings of the deceased, was placed upon the tressles in the main aisle, the clergymen took their seats within the chancel, and the pall-bearers and escort occupied the body pews.

The funeral lesson was read by Rev. Dr. Weston, after which, with charming effect, the well-trained youthful choir sang the anthem, which is taken from the chorus of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," as follows: "Happy and blest are they who have endured, yea, blessed and happy are they; for though the body dies, the soul shall live for ever!"

The officiating clergymen, with Dr. Vinton at their head, and the choral band then surrounded the coffin, when Dr. Vinton read the prayers and the form of committal to the grave.

After which the procession reformed, and the body was taken to the Church burying-ground, where were collected hundreds of people, and the family vault was flanked by the company of regulars.

The usual service was read, and the coffin lowered into the vault. The company then loaded at will and fired three volleys over the grave, after which the band struck up a lively air, the drums beat quickly and unmuffled, and the vast throng dispersed.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Exodus of the Slave Population—Gen. Burnside in Strong Position to Hold the Place.

Fredericksburgh, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

Gen. Burnside has been occupied, during the last three days, in putting himself in condition to meet any emergency that may arise at this place. He has disposed of his surplus baggage and commissary stores, placing them out of reach of any descent of a force in this direction, and leaving him free to dispute the advance of the rebel army. The movement has been very deliberate, and the sympathizers with rebellion seem at a loss how to interpret it. The usual picket guard keep their position in advance of the town, watching all its approaches. The Provost Guard patrol the town night and day; and on the opposite bank of the river siege guns and field artillery open their brazen throats in this direction, as if ready to belch destruction upon the devoted place. Secesh have watched every movement with the greatest interest, and naturally interpret it as indicating the evacuation of the town by the Union troops.

Nothing could be further from his purpose. They have, however, grown more bold and defiant in their behavior, and have evidently been preparing for some important change in their favor. They hourly hear the most extravagant reports of the success of the Confederate Army at the westward, and act as if they believed all they hear. All the Sutlers have sold out their stock and crossed the river. The public houses, such as the "Shakespeare" and "Burnside House," have been suddenly closed. The few boarding-houses have been relieved of their guests, and their occupation is gone. On the part of the rebels there is a looking-for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall doom the adverse Yankees "right soon."

THE EXODUS.

The colored people yesterday morning became excited by fears that Stonewall was coming, and were on the *qui vive*. Many of them have shown too zealously their friendship for Union officers and Union soldiers, and they know what their fate will be if they are trapped. The result is that there is now going on, or rather going off, a grand skedaddle of the whole colored population from the town. I estimated, by former values in the Richmond slave-market, two hundred thousand dollars worth of this "property" have taken to itself legs and run away. "Git up in de mornin' airly," was the favorite chorus to-day. All night preparations were going on in the garrets and back kitchens. Beds and clothing were hurriedly tied up in bundles, and old trunks, plethoric with valued articles, were packed for the start. At daybreak the exodus began, and out of every gate and alley-way sallied groups of men, women and children, carrying bundles, trunks and boxes, and bending their steps towards the railroad station. By 7 o'clock A. M., the railroad dépôt was thronged by these children of Ham. The first train went full, and before the last whistle of the locomotive had died away on the other side of Jordan, as many more had congregated to be taken off. The large quantity of "traps," which were brought by many of them, were found to occupy too much valuable space, and they had to be left behind. Every person who applied to the Provost-Marshal for a pass was accommodated, and no questions were asked.

All these people have been within our lines for months past, and many of them have been faithfully and most loyally serving the army in some useful capacity. Of course, they are entitled, by every argument of justice and reason, to say nothing of the acts of Congress and the President, to follow the army of the Union, and enjoy its protection. It is not a very grievous spectacle to witness the madness and dismay manifested by the Secessionists, as they look on and see this army of their "most trusted and faithful servants" going off. They have let no opportunity pass of heaping insult upon the Union soldiers, who have quietly, and in the most orderly manner, occupied their town, and to express the belief that we should soon all be driven out by the valorous Southern army. This morning they have risen from their quiet slumbers to have their astonished vision greeted by the skedaddle, not of the Union soldiers, but of an army of their household servants and working hands. There was many a late breakfast, or a cold one, depend upon it, in Fredericksburgh this morning.

The cars continued to run frequently during the day, and to have full freights of these self-exiled people, with their few household and personal effects, which were carried to Aquia Creek.

During the afternoon some cavalry men or infantry soldiers on picket outside of the town, saw a big dust on the road toward Richmond, and "fell back" instanter, bringing report that a large force was advancing on the place. In an incredible short space of time a long sable procession appeared upon the streets leading to the wire bridge. They carried mule loads of beds, trunks and boxes upon their heads and shoulders, and so thronged the bridge that I found it almost impossible to crowd by with my horse on my way to the town. In the course of half an hour, two or three hundred additional pilgrims passed over this one bridge. They also poured over the railroad and pontoon bridge below, until it seemed that the town would indeed be wholly depopulated. This exodus continued until near sundown; the people, leading large groups of very small children or carrying them in their arms, went to the railroad dépôt, or encamped in the open fields for the night. It is, indeed, a painful incident of this war to see so many of these defenceless people exiling themselves and children from their homes, to go they know not whither, in order to escape the dreaded fate of falling into the hands of the rebel soldiers.

Compared with the colored people whom I have seen in North Carolina and elsewhere, they are, upon the average, a very superior class. Many of them have been small tradespeople, by which means they have earned comfortable livings. Some free persons had amassed small properties, and lived in comparative comfort. Should these people, numbering *nearly a thousand persons*, be sent to Washington, I would bespeak a kindly reception for them on the part of Mr. Pomeroy, the Commissioner of Emigration. Gen Burnside will hold this town as long as it is possible to do so—depend upon it—and will not yield the position without a severe struggle in which the town itself *may suffer*. I trust it may be spared. E. S.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Burnside, who, as has been intimated, will soon have his command much enlarged, has issued the following order in retiring from the Department of North Carolina:

Headquarters Ninth Army Corps,
Fredericksburgh, Va., Aug. 26, 1862.

General Order, No. 15.—The Commanding General, on retiring from the Department of North Carolina, desires to express his deep regret at taking leave of the gallant soldiers who have been his comrades through so many trials. The requirements of the service prevented his bidding them farewell in person when suddenly called to other scenes of duty, and he now desires to pay a high and well-deserved tribute to their discipline, their patience and their courage. In the trying scenes at Hatteras Inlet, and on the battle fields of North Carolina, these soldiers' virtues were fully shown, and he now parts from them as from well-tried friends, who have always proved true to their leaders and to their country, and on whom, in any emergency, he could always rely.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Affairs in Colorado Territory.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Gov. Evans, of Colorado Territory, is now in this city. He says the statement in the telegraph report of last night, credited to the Santa Fé *Gazette* of Aug. 23, "that great discontent exists among the population of Colorado," is utterly false. One or two small Texan guerrilla bands, near the new Mexican line, have produced all the disturbances. As a people, the citizens of Colorado are quite as loyal and law-abiding as those of Illinois, or any other loyal State.

Restriction on Travel Removed.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 6.

United States Marshal Milward to-day attempted to put a stop to all railroad travel, by requiring every citizen who wished to go to New-York and other cities to procure a pass from him, for the trouble of preparing which his clerks charged each person *two dollars!* As soon as the Washington authorities heard of these proceedings, orders were sent to the Marshal to remove all such restrictions upon free travel, and all persons can now go where they please without fear of interruption.

The Remains of Col. Fletcher Webster.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The body of Col. Fletcher Webster will lay in state in Faneuil Hall from eleven o'clock on Monday morning until eleven o'clock on Tuesday, when the funeral services will take place.

Strike Among the Harnessmakers at Newark.

Newark, N. J., Friday, Sept. 5.

A general strike for higher wages among the harnessmakers has taken place here. They are parading the streets in large numbers, and calling upon all workmen to join them.

Some of the manufacturers deem the "strike" especially uncalled for, as they assert that, before making their bids for Government contracts, they consulted with their journeymen in the matter.

It appears now that those who have signed contracts will be compelled to accede to the "strikers'" demands temporarily, while those who have not declare their intentions to throw them up.

A Superb Piano—THOSE IN WANT OF A PIANO, possessing, in all respects, every new improvement of any worth, and every requisite of tone, touch and durability, together with superb finish, will buy a Stodart Piano. They have never been surpassed by any piano heretofore manufactured, and the firm, being one of the oldest, also claim to be the best manufacturers in this country. The prices will be found entirely satisfactory to purchasers, and an elegant assortment (just received from the manufactory,) to select from, consisting of grand, square and cottage, at their warerooms, No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.
Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

Conklin.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, Miss Abby Conklin, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Graham Institute, Washington, near DeKalb-av.

☞ Sag Harbor papers please copy.

Edgerton.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, George M. Harpel, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., James G. Edgerton, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be published in to-morrow's papers.

Garrett.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, Laura Garrett, wife of Wm. Garrett, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

Johnston.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 5, at his residence, Henry Johnston, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, also of his uncle, Francis Bos, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 West 10th-st., on Monday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Van Hoevenbergh.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 5, Jane C., wife of Henry Van Hoevenbergh, M. D., in the 70th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 423.—Sept. 6, 1862.
12, 56, 39, 2, 17, 3, 16, 9, 59, 44, 72, 22, 60.
Kentucky, Class 424.—Sept. 6, 1862.
58, 59, 3, 5, 56, 14, 17, 43, 27, 51, 46, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 371.—Sept. 6, 1862.
29, 35, 78, 18, 59, 43, 70, 51, 6, 21, 64, 66, 1.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 323.—Sept. 6, 1862.
61, 28, 64, 70, 6, 34, 36, 31, 62, 12, 7, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CRICKET.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.
CANADA vs. UNITED STATES,
Sept. 10th and 11th,
On St. George's Ground, Hoboken.

Admission to the ground, 10 cts. Members admitted by their tickets.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

CARTMEN, ATTENTION!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles, 50 cents. Cures lameness, cuts, calks, sprains, &c. If you have a lame horse, try a bottle—sure cure. The Broadway Railroad Company, South Boston, writes: "Send us twelve dozen per express: it is the best liniment for lameness and galls we have ever used." Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CITY BOUNTY MONEY.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following are the rules prescribed in relation to the payment of Bounty money to volunteer soldiers, under an ordinance of the Corporation, approved Sept. 2, 1862:

1. The Bounty will be paid only to recruits who enlist on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 4, for three years or the war.
2. Applicants for the Bounty will be required to file in the Comptroller's office an affidavit that they are not deserters from the service of the United States, and that they have not been paid any bounty or premium, by or on account of any other county, city or town, for or in consideration of their enlisting; also, a duplicate of their enlistment papers—(headed "Volunteer Enlistment")—duly executed; all the signatures contemplated and provided for in the printed blank form to be affixed.
3. In the case of recruits for Regiments now at the seat of war, the certificate of the State Examining Surgeon will be required to be indorsed on the enlistment paper, in addition to that of the United States Surgeon. They will also be required to exhibit the original "descriptive list," showing when, where and by whom, they were enrolled and mustered into the service, and the name of the regiment, &c., &c. This will be returned after being examined and checked by the Auditor.
4. Volunteers for new regiments will be required to exhibit the "sub muster-in roll," showing when, where and by whom, they were enrolled and mustered, and the name of their regiment, which will be returned after being examined and checked as above.
5. Volunteers applying for bounty money, must be accompanied by an officer of the regiment to which they belong, to identify them and witness their receipt of the money.
6. The hours for paying bounty money will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Sept. 5, 1862.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. Goodell.
Second Lieutenant, Thos. A. Henry.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
James C. Burke, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. John D. Hearne,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

COL. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

Every man enlisting in this veteran regiment, will receive before leaving the State	$129
On joining the regiment in the field	13
At the expiration of the period of his enlistment	75
Making in all	$217

Exclusive of the regular pay of from $13 to $20 per month, which commences from date of enrolment.

Promotions made from the ranks.

Families of Volunteers receive relief at once from the City Authorities.

Headquarters, Sixth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, corner Centre and Grand-sts.

BURTON H. DAVIS, Capt. 66th N. Y. Vols.,
Recruiting Officer.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.
IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. An extra bounty of $16 will be paid by private subscription. Recruiting office, No. 78 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.

J. A. DEMARS, Captain.
HENRY B. COLE, First Lieutenant.

A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

U. S. ARMY NURSES.

Wanted at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4½ P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to act as nurses in the United States hospitals and on transports.

Twenty dollars and fifty cents per month will be paid, and rations, clothing, and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

FIFTH REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Recruits are wanted for this crack Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. F. W. Parmele, Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Most of the members of the "Thirty-seventh" will join this new regiment, and aid their gallant Colonel. All who wish to join will call at No. 596 Broadway and enroll their names.

"MERCHANTS' BOUNTY."

DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

Fifteen Dollars in addition to all other sums that may be received by recruits will be paid by the undersigned to the first fifty men that present themselves and are enrolled, within one week from this date. Apply to

LANMAN & KEMP, Druggists, No. 73 Water-st.,
Corner Old-slip, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,

"FOR THE WAR."

The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and all others who desire to unite with them in the formation of a new regiment for the war, are requested to call at headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, and enroll their names.

ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED SYSTEM OF TEACHING MODERN LANGUAGES.

Whole French course	$1 25
Intermediate French course	1 00
Primary French course	75
Spanish course	1 25

This system, so justly celebrated in Europe, needs but to be known in this country to be equally popular.

Although on an entirely new and original plan, still it resembles Manesca's in its frequent repetition, Levizac's in its analytic syntax, Ollendorf's in its dialogues, and Hamilton's in its exercises for composition.

Copies will be sent to teachers for examination by mail, free of expense, on receipt of one-half of the advertised price.

ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
American and Foreign Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway.

THE OFFICERS OF THE STANTON LEGION, who were driven out of camp last night at the point of the bayonet, by the order of William H. Allen, Acting Colonel of the Stanton Legion, are hereby requested to meet at the Hermitage, No. 6 Hall-place, opposite Tompkins Market, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By request, ISAAC L. TAYLOR,
Captain Co. D, Stanton Legion.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL IN EUROPE.

How He Met Secession Sympathizers.

Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture in the Opera House, in that city, on Monday evening last, detailing the results of his observations while on his recent European tour. He said:

A United States traveler in Europe, during the last eighteen months, can retain none but painful impressions of the change which is there manifested in public sentiment with regard to his native or adopted home. America, whilst its people remained united under the ægis of a Constitution which, notwithstanding imperfections inherent in all that is human, was justly regarded as the wisest and freest enjoyed by any people, ancient or modern, was the pride of the world. The downtrodden and oppressed of all nations flocked to her for happiness, security and freedom; and only tyrants feared, hated, or envied her. The eye of the lover of human rights saw but to admire, the tongue was loosed but to bless her.

It is not so now. In the cabinets of kings, in the editorials of journalists, in the conversations of tourists, in railcars, in hotels, in social reunions, the question of her approaching dismemberment and final dissolution is everywhere discussed. It is differently answered as the speakers are influenced by malevolence or regret.

The experiment of a people's fitness for self-government is said by many to have failed because it was tried on a scale too vast. We possessed the largest territory in the world, and we were not satisfied.

The gigantic members were too distant from the heart to receive its life-giving impulses. We possessed the largest territory of the civilized world, and we were not satisfied. We were doomed to perish by our own greatness.

Others contended that a people could not long survive the fatal contrast between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—the one asserting that all men are born free, sovereign and independent—the other, that millions may be slaves.

A third class of theorists maintained that the principle—"the majority must rule"—would lead to inevitable ruin. It was the consecration of might against right, of error against truth, and of folly against wisdom. While we were yet in comparative infancy, it is said, all these defects and vices of the system were held in abeyance—but once grown, the conflict with them was irrepressible, and the result disastrous. I add nothing to the caustic reproaches everywhere made of the want of public virtue, as attested by our own newspapers in their hideous details of "fraud, bribery and corruption" in every department of the Administration. Such, if I am allowed here to give utterance to what I have seen and heard, is the indictment drawn up against us by the fault-finders, the Job's comforters and the would-be philosophers of Europe.

To all these objections, which are equally directed against the South and the North, the response was obvious: that we had been compelled to try experiments in government, because those long in force in the Old World had been found wanting; that the systems now in use among Europeans are, at least, as defective, if not worse than our own; that however they may disguise the facts which events from time to time disclose, their public functionaries are not a whit honester than ours; that their people are more oppressed, and have less chance than ours of rising from their depressed condition; that, as these charges are alleged against the Unionists in the North, war which was commenced by the South, was a bad remedy; and that when, by the aid of God, we shall have crushed rebellion and restored Union and peace, we will revise the Constitution, place this instrument and the Declaration of Independence in harmony with one another, safe-guard the Supreme Court of the United States by proper checks, supports and sanction, and profit by experience to retain the good and eliminate the evil of the past.

I shall not say that these were all the latent, or patent, sources of disunion to which our attention was directed on the other side of the Atlantic. The most plausible, taken from the antagonistic interests of the South and the North, that clamoring for free trade and this for a protective tariff, I shall leave statesmen to answer. But the argument which it was the Unionist's place most frequently to use in vindication of the Union, was the enumeration of the wrongs committed on us by the South simply to prevent those which she dared not say were committed, but only *feared* might be committed against herself by the North.

She kept millions of men in bondage, forbidding them to marry, which St. Paul calls a doctrine of devils, and forbidding them to be educated. She trailed in the dust the flag under which she and we had prospered, and which was respected and honored as it fluttered on every sea. She seized the glorious river for whose free navigation the nation's wealth was paid to the first BONAPARTE in the purchase of Louisiana, and planted cannon on its banks to intercept Western commerce. She spoke of concessions and compromises, and she never proposed this one compromise which I verily believe would have converted even abolition foes into friends—namely, that after a given period, say fifty, seventy, or an hundred years, she would abolish Slavery, and in the meantime, as the Northern States had done, fit her slaves, by education, to be men. The North could have terminated the war with such an enemy in three months, by proclaiming the emancipation of her negroes and enrolling them in our armies—but she recoiled, through sentiments of humanity, from letting their vindictive passions loose against their white masters, mistresses and their children—and the South showed her sense of our forbearance and humanity by imitating her perfidious friends in Great Britain, and letting loose against us the fierce Indians of the Western wilds.

And all this was done of malice aforethought. Thirty years ago she resolved on what she is now doing, and prepared for it by stealing our cannon and munitions of war, and storing them within her own territory, by the hands of her perjured Secretaries, whom the Northerns unsuspectingly trusted.

But why did we not let them keep what they had stolen, and go their way in peace? Precisely because such a course would bring no peace. It would not save the Union which made us happy at home and honored, or feared, abroad. It would lead to interminable border warfare. It would set up precedents which State after State, South as well as North, and perhaps portions of States, would imitate, and thus would, on all sides, the "treason against human hope be consummated."

"But if you do not this, you will have civil war." We know it; be the guilt on their heads who commenced it! History attests that the price of a nation's exemption from tyranny, of her greatness, of her ransom of national and individual sins, and immunity from future suffering and danger, is blood. "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission." It is a terrible law, or a terrible fact, but such it is, and we must, as other nations, who would not be enslaved, have done, accept it. The die is cast. The moment has come to test men's souls. Fortitude, not poltroonery and cowardice, is a virtue. Our revolutionary fathers showed us how to suffer and to bleed to conquer the liberty which they bequeathed us, and which we have enjoyed as never nation enjoyed before, for fourscore years. Let those who come after us have cause to bless our memories, as we bless the memories of those who have preceded us.

The lecturer has availed himself of your kind indulgence to communicate to you his impressions of what he heard and saw respecting American affairs chiefly in England. Favor him a little longer with your attention, while he speaks of his impressions of the British Government and its "second Estate"—the Press. All for the South, against the North. That hypocritical Government entailed on us the evil which has been the source of most of our troubles. It never ceased, in season or out of season, to reproach us with its existence. She has sent her hireling Abolitionists amongst us to lecture against it; she had no honors too great to lavish on her conscious, or unconscious, accomplices, the fanatics here at home, who have done so much to alienate the South; and now that the thorns which we have reaped are of the tree she planted, she scourges us with them. And her Chief Justice, Lord CAMPBELL, has has the shamelessness to say, as reported by the London *Times*, in a recent speech, that England must acknowledge the independence of the South, the slaveholding South, to whip the North when we seek to indemnify ourselves for our (predicted) losses in that quarter, by the annexation of Canada. In the just judgments of God she is made to suffer in the crippling of her commerce, in the rusting of her looms, and the hunger and the dread of her unemployed operatives, for her large share in the instigation of this unnatural war. It is hardly an item in her merchants' guilt, at which she more than connives, that they send their contraband ships to our enemies, for they so supplied the Russians with powder and ball—selling the very souls of their own people for gold—in the Crimean war.

It should excite no surprise that England pursues the same policy toward us which she has always pursued at home and abroad—"divide and govern." She who violated the treaty of Limerick, as if perjury was no crime, and national honor a disgrace to others but none to her; she who broke her plighted engagements to the East Indians, and blew them from the cannon's mouth when they resorted to the only effectual remonstrances against injustice and oppression—can we wonder that her sympathies are with the South, when she thereby hopes to disable the North? But see what happens in the light of day in the 19th century, when she is furnishing gold to GARIBALDI and the Italian traitors to divide other nations, under the pretext of her love of liberty and justice and the people's right to choose their own rulers. * * * * * * *

In Ireland I everywhere heard the liveliest regrets for the war in America. The people so long oppressed at home, and of whom hundreds of thousands had had so much reason to bless the United States, sympathized, with few exceptions, with the North, or United States, for they knew no other. The exceptions were those who read only the London *Times* and its copyists.

France can hardly forget her old conditions of alliance and friendship with the Government at Washington. Her people wish us well, but the New-York *Courrier des Etats Unis* has, I fear, on its conscience, if it have one, much of the responsibility for the unfriendly editorials of not a few of the Parisian journals. Its inspirations are all from the focus of the rebellion.

—A Western paper says of the daughter of the Indian chief, John Ross: "The Governor's daughter is a beautiful young lady of about eighteen. She is accomplished, and entertained her guests, after her arrival at the Patee, with music, which she appeared to understand thoroughly, on the piano. We learn that she was educated at Christian College, Columbia, in this State, and is engaged to a young gentleman of St. Louis. We make mention of this latter fact to prevent our young marriageable men from falling in love with her father's $2,000,000 or $3,000,000."

LAW REPORTS.

The Fernando Wood Swindling Case—The Charges of Mr. Edward E. Marvine Sustained—Wood adjudged to refund the Amount Fraudulently Obtained.

IN COURT OF APPEALS.

Byxby vs. *Wood*.—GOULD, J.—Some of the grounds here urged for reversing this judgment are of little moment. Such is the point that the referees erred in refusing to allow the defendant's set-off or counter-claim as to certain moneys paid by him. To which point it was sufficiently answered below that the pleadings set up neither counter-claim nor set-off, and therefore none could be allowed. The claim of error in admitting evidence as to the letter of T. O. Larkin is manifestly unfounded. Since, if fraud were the foundation of the action, it was clearly admissible, and if fraud were not the foundation, the evidence was so utterly valueless that it could not have influenced the minds of the referees, and no finding of even inducement to the agreement between the parties is based on it, and no inference is drawn from it.

To the claim that there was a defect of parties in that Marvine, was not made a party plaintiff. There is a complete answer in law, in that such a point must be expressly raised, either by demurrer or answer, and it is not raised in either way. (Code, sec. 144 to 149.) Negatived. That Marvine was the real party in interest is expressly negatived, as matter of fact by the ninth finding of the references that he "duly assigned and transferred to the plaintiffs all claims and demands which he had against the defendant arising out of said adventures, &c.," in terms covering all that the referees sustained as a cause of action. The question (in any case) whether the plaintiff is the true party in interest, or whether the title under which he sues is a mere sham, is of course one that every defendant is entitled to try. And if he relies upon facts instead of, or beyond, or in contradiction to, the plaintiff's paper, title, or assignment, the question is not one of law for the Court, but one of fact on which the Jury are to pass. In this case the referees have so passed, and the finding is final. We are thus brought to the consideration of the chief ground taken on the part of the defendant, which is that the cause of action, as laid in the complaint, was founded on fraud and deceit, and that such an action was for a *tort* of such a nature, that the cause of action is not assignable.

The authorities cited by the defence in support of this position (Addington *vs.* Allen, 7 Wend. 9, Zabriskie *vs.* Smith, 3 Kem. 333,) go far to answer the position. Since they show just what that action is, and that it is not for false or fraudulent representations by which the defendant himself obtained money or property, but for such representations as to the credit and responsibility of a third person, as induced the plaintiffs in those suits to sell property on credit to such third person, and thereby the plaintiffs were injured, though neither the defendant nor his property was benefitted. So far as the defendant's act, and the defendant himself were concerned, it was a mere naked *tort*. And even as to these decisions, it may be advisable to see how fully they accord with the Revised Statutes (2 R. S. [447,] Sec. *1*, 2.) Such is by no means the case before us. The facts as found by the referees are that by false representations and the alteration ot bills and vouchers the defendant himself received from Marvine large sums of money to which he was not entitled; and they have found that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover, not for any fraud, but for the money which the defendant had so received, and which being so received he had no right to retain. This state of facts does not necessarily require an action to be brought for the *tort*, even if it allows one to be so brought. Such facts always raised in law the implied promise which was the contract cause of action in *indebitary assumpsit* for money had and received. Having money that rightfully belongs to another creates a debt, and wherever a debt exists without an expressed promise to pay, the law implies a promise, and the action always sounds in contract. Under the Code, this implied promise is treated as a fiction, and the facts (out of which the prior law raised the promises) are to be stated without any designation of a form of action, and the law gives such judgment as, being asked for, is appropriate to the facts. Of course, we cannot now say that a particular phrase makes a particular form of action, so that a party by its use may shut himself out from the remedy which his facts will not give him. He may, indeed, so utterly misconceive his rights as to make a complaint not at all adapted thereto, so that his offered proofs (or even his proofs put in without objection) would require an entirely new complaint to reach them, and then no Court can give him judgment. In the case before us the assignment to the plaintiffs purports to be of claims and demands either for money received or owing, or for false and fraudulent representations or deceit, which I have, &c., by reason of "the transactions between Marvine & Wood." The complaint says that Wood made false and fraudulent representations to Marvine about the moneys paid for joint account, and "by means of such false representations, fraudulently and deceitfully obtained" property, &c., from Marvine and the plaintiffs, (assignees of Marvine), "therefore demand judgment against the defendant for the sum of $6,359 62, with interest from October, 1848." It would hardly seem that this is a complaint for a mere naked *tort* in an action claiming damages for the wrong, and unless it be so necessarily and unavoidably, the ends of substantial justice would require us to disregard the words that charge a wrong. Yet even this seems not now a necessary ground for sustaining this judgment. What valid objection is there to treating these words "fraudulently and by deceit" as mere inducement, containing a statement of the facts which show that Marvine's payment was not a voluntary one, with knowledge of the facts, and that therefore he was entitled to sue to recover back the moneys, and thus anticipating a defense. How, without some such statement, was he to show that it was not a voluntary payment, or that his settlement of the accounts was not final and binding on him? If to avoid either of those objections in an action to get back the money paid he could have proved the actual facts, there can be no objection to his stating them in his complaint. But conceding that a *tort* be one of the elements that go to make up this cause of action, it will be found to be assignable. It will be seen to be of that class of *torts*, the right of action for which would survive to the personal representatives of the claimant, and the power to assign and to transmit to personal representatives are convertible propositions (Zabriskie *vs.* Smith, 3 Kem. 322); and further, it is within the decisions both before and since the Code of a nature that was formerly assignable in equity, and is now assignable at law. In McKee *vs.* Judd (2 Kem. 625) it is held "that demands arising from injuries strictly personal (whether arising from *tort* or contract) are not assignable, but all others are," (see 3 Kem. 333 to 335-6, 15 N. Y. Rep., 482,) and by the Revised Statutes (2 R. S. 447, sec. 1) "for wrongs done to the property, rights or interest of another, for which an action might be maintained, &c., such action may be brought after the death of the person injured, by his executors or administrators in the same manner, &c., as actions founded upon contracts. And the exceptions to this broad general rule are contained in the next section, and are confined to injuries to the person or character. In this case, if the action be for the fraud and deceit, it is for a wrong done to the property, &c., of Marvine, and by the statute could be brought after his death by his personal representatives, and is assignable. The defendant's counsel claims that the findings of fact by the referees do not sustain the judgment, because they have not found the fraud which is alleged in the complaint. It is quite true that they have not found the fact of fraud; but as we hold that the action is sustainable without there having been any fraud, and merely as an action for money, which the defendant has no right to retain, the failure to find fraud is no objection to the validity of the judgment, and it is to be affirmed, as not being an action for the fraud. It is proper to note another point taken for the defense, that as the Assignor (Marvine) had settled the account and receipted it as correct, the right to set aside that settlement and avoid the effect of it as a substantial release to the defendant, and the right to avoid the effect of fixing the price by the sealed contract to give $6,000 dollars for one half the bargain were personal rights which Marvine himself must assert and which he could not assign. This is conclusively answered by holding, as we do, that an account settled or a release executed is not the title by which the defendant received or held the money, but a mere acknowledgement that the items being true the balance is correct, or that upon those stated facts the defendant is not liable to repay the money; that the contract of purchase of the bark is not avoided, but the undue price is examined, and the excess is to be recovered as money had and received to the use of the plaintiff. And, in suing for money, it is entirely immaterial (in our present modes of pleading) whether the plaintiff anticipates what would be matter of defence, and says in advance that it was so obtained as to be invalid and no defence, or whether he omits all mention of it, and on the trial, when it is interposed as a defence, proves the fraudulent obtaining of it, which makes it void and no defence. The right of action is not founded on it, and it bears no resemblance to an instrument through which is to be made the title which is to be found an action, and which requires to be reformed or set aside to obtain that title. In any view, therefore, the judgment of the Superior Court should be affirmed.

[Copy.] E. PESHINE SMITH, State Reporter.

Exceptions on Trial—A Case Sent Back to an Ex-Justice for Resettlement.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Samuel Ford vs. *Samuel P. Townsend et al.*—This was a motion to send the case prepared on appeal back to Ex-Judge Pierrepont, before whom the action was tried, for resettlement, upon the ground that the appellant's counsel inadvertently omitted to insert in the case, at the time it was presented to the judge for settlement, the fact that plaintiff's counsel duly excepted upon the trial to the ruling of the Court dismissing the complaint. Plaintiff's counsel produces an affidavit, and a statement of Judge Pierrepont, which the Court holds satisfactory proof that such exception was probably duly taken, and that it would be unjust to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit, upon appeal, of that exception. An order was therefore entered referring the case to Judge Pierrepont, with directions to insert, in its proper place, the fact that such exception was taken if it was really so taken. But the omission being the fault of plaintiff, $10 costs are awarded to defendant.

W. W. Northrop for plaintiff; S. Sauxay for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Third-avenue Railroad Company vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion denied, with leave, &c. No costs.

Beyer vs. *Halsey*.—Motion granted with costs.

Watson vs. *Rushmore*.—Motion granted; $10 costs. See opinion.

Matter of Assignment of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.—Order granted. See papers.

Washburn vs. *Langley*.—See decision with papers.

Butler vs. *Tomlinson*.—Motion denied.

Soutter vs. *Mather*.—Motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

Wheeler vs. *Chesley*.—Motion denied with $10 costs, with leave, &c. See opinion.

Cox vs. *Cox*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Ridgway vs. *Ridgway*.—Judgment refused.

Phœnix Bank vs. *Donnell*.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Low vs. *Graydon*.—Motion for discovery. Motion decided. See opinion.

Harper vs. *Chamberlain*.—Motion decided.

Cleveland vs. *Cross*.—Motion decided.

Dunlop vs. *Burnap*.—Motion granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

St. John vs. *St. John*.—Memoranda for counsel.

Brown vs. *Nichols*.—Motion to vacate injunction granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Elizabeth Kimmell vs. *Frederick Kimmell*.—Decree of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 6, 1862.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	99¾	20	Bank of the Rep	90
15,000	do	99⅝	110	Pacific Mail St. Co.	109¼
10,000	do	99⅜	50	N. Y. Central R.	93½
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	99¾	270	do	93¼
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War L. yea'y	97½	10	do	93½
			300	do	93⅜
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½-y'y.	97	150	Erie Railway	36⅞
			100	do b30	37
5,000	do	97½	60	do	37
10,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ cent. Notes	102⅞	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	38
			50	Tol. & Wabash Pref.	46
1,050	do ind. small	101¾	50	Erie R. Pref. s30	67¾
15,000	do	103	50	do	67⅞
75,000	U. S. Demand N.	108¼	380	do	68
8,000	Ind. St. 6s, War L.	94	50	do s10	68¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	48½	100	Hud. River R.	51⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s	65½	150	do	51¼
3,000	Mo. State 6s	45½	50	Har. R. Pref.	39
5,000	Cal. State 7s	100	50	do s30	38¾
1,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83.	101¼	250	Reading R.	59
4,000	do	101	100	do s30	58½
5,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	94½	100	do s10	58½
2,000	Hud. R. 2d s. f. b.	109	400	do	58¼
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1 m.	90	100	Mich. Cen. R. s30	67½
1,000	M.C.8p.c.1 m.sf b.	111¼	50	do	67¼
5,000	Chi & N.W. as. bds.	50½	5	do	67¾
5,000	C. & N.W. 2m. b30.	29	600	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62¾
5,000	do	29	00	do s30	62¼
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	89	00	do s30	62½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	69	50	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	62
5,000	do	69½	00	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62⅛
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	103¾	50	do	62
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st ex.	104½	50	Clev. & Pitts R.	24½
11,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds.	96½	125	Gal. & Chi. R.	71½
1,000	Pits. F.W. & C. 1M.	96¼	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	53½
20,000	Pits. F.W. & C. 2M.	82	50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	66¾
4,000	do	81¼	250	do	67
8,000	do	81	50	do b30	67⅛
70,000	American Gold	119	50	do	66⅞
65,000	do	118⅞	50	Mil. & P. du C. R.	32½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	99½	100	Erie Railway Pref.	67¾
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	99⅝	50	do	67⅞
4,000	do	99½	100	do b30	68
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88¼	100	Hud. R. R	51
7,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	103	50	do	50¾
			50	do b30	51
5,000	do	103⅛	100	do	50½
5,000	U. S. Dem. Notes.	108	200	Reading R. s30	58¼
1,000	Va. State 6s	55½	200	Mich. Cen. R	67¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	48½	25	do	67¼
3,000	Cal. State 7s	99¾	50	do b30	67½
10,000	Ill. War Loan	96½	250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	31½
2,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1 M.	96¼	450	M. So. & N. I. G. Stk.	62¾
1,000	do	96	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b30	61¾
1,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83.	101	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	24¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	69¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	71½
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	102⅞	20	do	71¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	29	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	53¼
10,000	Am. Gold	118¾	300	do	53⅜
70	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	109¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R	66¾
190	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅛	100	do	66⅞

SATURDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Street was less disturbed, to-day, than usual by War rumors. An effort was made between the sessions of the Board to create the impression that some unfavorable news was in town, but the market failed to yield to it, and at the close this afternoon, prices were about as follows compared with the closing on Friday; the difference being in favor of this day's market:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	93⅛	93½	Hudson	51⅛	50¾
Erie	37	37	Pacific	109¾	109½
Erie Preferred	68	68	Panama	138½	138¼
Rock Island	66⅝	66⅝	Missouris	46	45¼
Galena	70¾	71¼	Tennessees	48½	48½
Mich. Central	66⅞	67¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	89	88½
Mich. Southern	31¼	31½	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅝	99½
Mich. Guarant'd	62½	62⅞	U.S. Notes, C.H.	108¼	108⅛
Illinois Cen.	61¼	61¾	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	102⅞	103⅛
Toledo	52⅞	53⅜	Bills on Lond'n	130	130
Reading	59⅛	58½	Gold	118¾	118¾

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	101	Bank of the Republic	90½
Union	99	Bank of North Amer.	91
State of New-York	93	Metropolitan	98
Commerce	91¾	Shoe and Leather	98
Mechanics' Bank. Asso.	102½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	102⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	50
Erie firsts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	29
Erie thirds, '83	101	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	40
Erie fourths, '80	94¼	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Buff. N.Y. & E. firsts '77	89	Tol. & Wab. firsts	89
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	69⅝
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	109	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Harlem thirds	86	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	104½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c., '69-72	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96½
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8₱c., '82	111	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	96
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts	108	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2ds	89	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	58
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,340,556 08, including for Customs, $130,300; Payments, $928,236 49; Balance, $10,124,166 18.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liver pool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE HAMILTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION, of Brooklyn, will commence its regular sessions for this term, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.
F. E. DANA, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as abov eceive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Henmann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REsumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 823 Broadway.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st., will open TO-DAY. Thorough course in Vocal, Respiratory and Muscle Culture. Weakly persons rapidly restored. Books, Apparatus, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and Lews' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No 53 West 32d-st.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.
Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.,
Reopens Sept. 3.
For a catalogue address the Principal,
HENRY SABIN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9; English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH Moore-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. A few boarding scholars can be accommodated.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 14 West 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 8. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess or to teach in a select school, by a young lady thoroughly educated and fully competent to teach all the English branches, French and music; the best of references given and required. Address C. W. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A LAdy, a competent teacher of the English branches, with French and music, desires a position as visiting governess or as assistant in a school in New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess; can give unexceptionable reference; terms moderate. Address M. R. A., care A STEWART, Office *American Agriculturist*.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
We are now ready to exhibit our
FALL AND WINTER STYLES
OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6TH-AV. AND 28th-st., have received their
New RIBBONS and FLOWERS.
New STRAW BONNETS.
New BONNET MATERIALS.
New EMBROIDERIES and LACES.
New KID GLOVES, extra quality.
New HOSIERY STOCK.
New CORSETS and SKIRTS.
Ladies, please see our goods.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the finest 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
M. T. HIGGINS, NO. 126 6TH-AV.,
The only complete
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
in the United States where the trade can be supplied with every article appertaining to the millinery business.
PARIS FLOWERS.
Just received, the largest stock in the City, and will be offered at wholesale or retail.
City and country dealers would find it to their advantage to call and examine this large and well selected stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, for a most deserving, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a nice cook, understands all kinds of housework, and an excellent washer and ironer; neat, economical and well recommended from her last places. Wages moderate; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; is a good baker; City references. Call at No. 77 West 32d-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (an American) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as a companion to a lady going to California. Address A. A. A., Station C, 4th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; has the best references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M. Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation for a coachman, who understands his business; also for a maid servant, either to take charge of children, or to do housework. Having been in my family, apply to THOS. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, a Protestant, to take the entire charge of three small children, one in the arms: an American preferred; to one who can give satisfactory references as to character and ability, a good home, a short distance from the City, and fair wages will be paid; none but an experienced nurse, who can come well recommended, need apply. Address C. W. W., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, stating what references can be given, what wages are expected, and where the applicant can be seen.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY goods jobbing house, an experienced entry clerk. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, giving name, address and references.

A COOK AND NURSE WANTED.—TWO women wanted, English or Scotch, one a first-rate cook that can come well recommended, and that will also do some washing and ironing; the other must be a lively, careful nurse for an infant. Apply for two days at No. 27 West 54th-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, on a small place of two acres, near the City; will be required to take charge of one horse and cow, and make himself useful; good references required. Apply at the lamp-store, corner of Orchard and Division sts., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in the Dry Goods business; must be quick at figures and a rapid writer. Address Box No. 174 P. O., with references. Salary moderate.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PERSONAL.

WIDOWERS, BACHELORS, OR INVALID FEMALES.—With such persons, in City or country, a lone woman would like to make herself domestically useful—instruct and matronize children—for a small compensation other than the home afforded her; has unexceptionable credentials. Address WIDOW LADY, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for one week.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing two newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mercury* and the *New-York Weekly Mercury*, at No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and sign in liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL,
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!

$800 REWARD!!

The subscriber's store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Fratelli Chinacci, Sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces striped Foulard Silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 81 Warren-st.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 111 WEST 42d-st., on the evening of the 4th inst., a black and tan DOG, answers to the name of *Penny*, has a slight defect in the left eye. Whoever returns the same will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a gold-headed Cane, marked R. B. Groesbeck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—IN ONE OF THE VERY BEST PARTS of the City, a beautiful four-story house, brown-stone, a perfect gem; inquire on the premises, No. 16 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $570 until May; will lease. Also, a very pretty three-story house, in perfect order, No. 597 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; $260 until May; bay window in front; will lease. Also, two three-story brick houses, in a row of eleven houses; courtyards and trees in front; perfect order; inquire on the premises, No. 179 East 33d-st, near 2d-av. Also, a part of No. 191; $16 per month. Also, to a quiet family, one of the prettiest suite of apartments in the City; $15 per month; consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, dining-rooms and kitchen; inquire corner of 41st-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNIture to correspond, between Clinton and Henry sts.; pleasantly situated near two ferries and two railroads; rent moderate to a good responsible tenant. None other need apply from 7 o'clock till 9, from 1 o'clock till 2, from 5 o'clock to 9, in the evening, at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

H. STEVENSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house; house 32x75, 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining room 20x24 feet; security required for amount of one year's rent. Apply to

H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State-st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY MAY FIND a pleasant residence, well furnished, by inquiring at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. The rent will be made easy by boarding the present occupant.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH IMmediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, FOR A GIRLS' school, in a private house or elsewhere, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 102 Post-office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED IN THE VICINITY of Wall and Nassau sts. Address L. L. S., Box No. 148, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, by a small family, a well-furnished house; rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FARMS.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FARM FOR SALE, very low; 5½ acres; new house, 8 rooms; barn, crops, fruit, &c.; 50 miles on Long Island. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTHS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with

BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
SUITED TO MAKING
UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10¾ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Dépôt in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th instant, for the following articles of lumber, viz.:

100,000 feet 1¼-inch spruce plank.
50,000 feet pine boards, box or albany.
20,000 feet 4x4 pine scantling.
20,000 feet 2½-inch pine plank.

All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, free from rot and loose knots; to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered on shipboard at expense of contractor. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per foot, board measure, and the number of days which would be required to furnish the whole quantity.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st.........at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st............at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWLONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

AUCTION SALES.

JAS. M. MILLER & WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

FORECLOSURE SALE AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, the desirable three-story, high stoop, stone front house and lot No. 128 East 48th-st., handsomely finished; has large plate glass, one in each sash, whole front, and mahogany blinds whole front; hardwood staircase, new style, cost $500. The said property cost near $10,000.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$150
Second Cabin Passage.....................85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$125
Second Cabin Passage.....................70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.........Sep 13. | MONDAY.........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..........................$50.
Passage money to Havana............................70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO.......................SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—For Liverpool. The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 7½ to 8½ A. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail Sept. 24.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in said Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., at 7½ P. M. Subject: *David and Goliah; or, Apparent Weakness in the Right, and Force and Strength without it, Contrasted.* Lecture every Tuesday evening by the Pastor. Sunday-School at 9 and 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—CORner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. This Church will be reopened for divine service on the MORNING of SUNDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½. Sermon on each occasion by the Rector, Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., will be opened for divine services on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Rev. B. PETERS, the Pastor, will occupy the pulpit. The Sunday-School will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the vestry of the Church.

AFTERNOON SERVICES WILL BE REsumed at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach. Subject: *Recruits for Christ.* The Communion will follow; morning sermon at 10½; Sunday school at 9.

CHARLES CHAUCER GOSS, OF THE Christian Alliance, will preach at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers, young men and families invited. Subject—*National Suffering a National Blessing.* Large, attractive room, with easy cushioned seats.

"AN APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of a Heavenly Citizen in this Earthly Conflict.* Communion services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. There has been considerable alterations made in this Church, and will reopen for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 14. There will be a Love Feast held in the Lecture-room on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th inst. The public are invited.

HOW THE GREAT DAY GOD'S WRATH *has Come, and His Glory About to be Revealed,* will be the subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGARL, of Ohio, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Hall, southwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Freedom for remarks after each service.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow the Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There will be religious services in the Chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. No sermon, but short addresses to the children. Strangers and others cordially invited.

WHAT DO THE SCRIPTURES SAY CONcerning these times of trouble? Preaching on this great question, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, by the Prophet of the Judgment Dispensation. Seats free, and the candid invited.

NOTICE.—LINCOLN HALL, CORNER THIRTY-third-st. and 8th-av.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Subject of discourse in the EVENING—*The Reign of Mammon, etc.*

REV. ROBERT LOWRY HAVING REturned to the City, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av., Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

REV. DR. DOWLING HAS RETURNED to the City, and will resume his pastoral duties at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine-st., on SUNDAY next. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting one hour before the evening service.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE Rector, will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY, and every Sunday till further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Will be reopened for regular services on SUNDAY. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor, will preach. Subject of discourse, A. M.—*Retrospective and Prospective.* Evening—*Sabbath Keeping and Sabbath Breaking.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts. The Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, having returned to the City, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. Communion after morning service.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—BROOKLYN—Rev. JAMES EELLS, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service will be resumed in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) on SUNDAY next, Sept. 7. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9th-av., corner of 31st-st., will be reopened next LORD'S DAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor, Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., is expected then to resume his public services.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near 7th-av.—Worship will be resumed in this Church next SABBATH, Sept. 7. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK.

RESURRECTION OF THE HUMAN BODY.—A sermon upon the above subject will be delivered (D. V.) in the M. E. Church, corner of York and Gold sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 7. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

APPROPRIATE SERVICES TO THE REOPENING of the Laight-street Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., will be held on SABBATH morning and evening. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Preaching by the Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, HAVING RETURNED to the City, will resume services at the Historical Society Building, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PROF. LINDSAY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, late Chaplain of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for public worship, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH IN 34TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., there will be preaching on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. GEO. S. HARE, Pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS.—Rev. Dr. McGILL, of Princeton, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. WM. D. WALKER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. TYNG WILL PREACH IN the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Services in the morning, as usual, at 10½ A. M.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. E. SMITH, of the Biblical Institute, Concord, at 7½ P. M.

GRAND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Crosby, will be reopened for Divine Service next SABBATH. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. WILSON, D.D., at 10½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY HILL, 5th-av., corner of 25th-st.—The Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector. Divine services to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. BACKUS.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECond-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. M'CARTEE Pastor, will be open for public worship on SABBATH next, 7th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, on 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—This Church will be reopened for public worship, on SUNDAY, Sept. 7. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. A. D. SMITH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach NEXT SABBATH. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs.

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON COMMENCES MONDAY, Sept. 8.
A TALENTED AND NUMEROUS DRAMATIC COMPANY,
comprising Old Favorites and New Performers.
A FULL, EFFICIENT, AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA,
selected from the most eminent instrumentalists in the City, and conducted by
W. T. PETERSCHEN,
MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND COMPOSER.
NEW PROSCENIUM AND DRAPERIES.

The following ladies and gentlemen are engaged: Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. France, Misses C. Allford, Jennie Walters, Alice Douglas, H. Walby, Marie Pritchard, Morton, Dawson, Coster, Dassett, Walker, Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

Messrs. J. E. Nagle, T. H. Hadway, John Bridgman, W. S. Jamison, G. H. Clark, Haviland, Cunningham, W. L. Holland, Ryley, Hughes, Anderson, Brogan, Laws, Jolly, Thomas, &c., &c.

E H. TAYLOR........................Stage Manager.

Will be presented, a Romantic Drama, in three parts, translated from the French of M. EUGENE GRANGE and LAMBERT THIBOURT, as acted at the Theatre De La Gaite, Paris, and the principal London Theatres. Scenery by GEORGE HEILGE, Esq.; Mechanism by CHARLES BURNS; Properties by W. HENRY, Jr., and Assistants; Costumers, R. & J. WALKER; Music, Vocal and Instrumental, composed by W. T. Peterschen. Piece replete with Interest and Situation, called

CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES.

Produced under the direction of E. F. TAYLOR.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.

Jacques Caussade, an ironmaster..........Mr. Bridgman.
Paul Caussade.............................Mr. G. H. Clarke.
Placide Baudrier, brigadier of gensdarmes... Mr. W. L. Jameson.
Pierre Pryor, tavern-keeper and postmaster....Mr. Haviland.
Father Simon, a usurer....................Mr. Cunningham.
Claude Marcel, the Idiot of Tarbes........Mr. J. E. Nagle.
Roussel, the Peddler of Reidac............Mr. E. F. Taylor.
Andoche, Hostler at the Inn...............Mr. Hadaway.
Castalon, Mr. Holland; Mathias, a workman, Mr. Anderson; Joseph, Mr. Hughes; Sodon, Mr. Brogan; Justin, a Peasant, Miss Douglas; Guides, Peasants, Gensdarmes, Workmen, &c.
Madame De Flavigneul.......................Mrs. France.
Noemie, her Niece..........................Miss Jennie Walters.
Jeanne Pugor...............................Mrs J. J. Pryor.
Mariette, the Brigadier's intended.........Miss C. Allford.
Carline....................................Miss H. Walby.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS

ACT I.
THE POSTMASTER'S TAVERN.

The Soldier's Return—A Cold Welcome for a Warm Heart—The Money-Lender and the Master of the Forge—A Peddler Smuggler, who thrives better in trade than in his love affairs—A Glimpse at a Mystery—Claude Marcel, the Idiot, and his History—An Encounter and a Threat—Jeanne's Promise—In the Meshes of the Law—Claude in Love.

EXTERIOR OF THE INN.

The Guides and the Idiot—Andoche's Philosophy.
CHORUS—"Hasten, then, o'er the Woodland path,
While the shades of night are falling."

THE DEVIL'S PEAK,

And Sleeping-place of the Idiot—The Idiot and his Mountain Companions—The Murder and Escape—A False Accusation and a Dumb Witness—Arrival of the Military—Despair of Jeanne—Tableau.

LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS OCCURS HERE.

ACT II.
THE COURT-HOUSE AT TARBES.

The Trial and the Idiot Witness—An Innocent Man—Acquitted by his Judges, but Condemned by his Fellow-men—The Assassin Juror—Jeanne nobly devotes herself to clear her Father's fame.

MADAME DE FLAVIGNEUL'S CHATEAU.

The Idiot in pursuit of Knowlege—A Project of Marriage Defeated—Truth, Love, and what it can Accomplish—The Peddler Proposes an Interview and a Bargain with the Ironmaster.

OUTSKIRTS OF TARBES.

Public Opinion, and what it is Worth—A Brigadier on the Brink of Matrimony—Cannons and Cartridges.

THE SMUGGLER'S NEST ON THE ROCK—THE NARROW PATH AND THE RAVINE.

The Peddler at Home and Jacques Caussade all Abroad—Jeanne's Noble Resolution and Determined Courage—A Momentous Interview—Jack Rather Better than his Master—Jeanne's Fearful Peril, and a Fall into the Ravine—A Cowardly Attack, and Claude Marcel, the Idiot, to the Rescue—"Not your wife, but mine, mine."—Tableau.

ACT III.
JACQUES CAUSSADE'S FORGE.

Jeanne on the Murderer's Track—A Cruel Suspicion—More Misery for the Devoted Jeanne—The Idiot's Love and Thirst for Learning—The Dumb Witness.

APARTMENTS AT THE FORGE.

An Unintelligent but Faithful Messenger—The Attempted Murder and its Frustration—Claude Marcel Proves that an Idiot may be a Hero, and that he is not such a Fool as he Looks—The Tables about to Turn.

LANDSCAPE NEAR TARBES.

The Brigadier does not prove such a Bargain as his Wife Expected—A Modern Hercules and an Obedient Spouse.

THE CITY OF TARBES.

The Lover's Appeal—The Innocent, whom all Condemn—Justice—Moments of Reason for the Idiot—The Memory of Early Days—Clever Rogues Defeated by a Fool—The Innocent Justified and the Guilty Doomed—The Last Blow—The Stolen Son Restored to his Mother—Evil Recompense—The Assassin of the Robber—Caussade the Murderer—Death of Claude Marcel, the Idiot of Tarbes—Tableau.

Previous to the play,
OVERTURE..............................LE ROI D'YVETOT.

Between the acts the orchestra will perform the most popular music of the day.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the tropical seas, whence they have been brought, at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH; MAGNIFICENT PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW-FISH, SURGEON-FISH, PORCUPINE-FISH, SPANISH-LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
with fine White Hair and Skin, and Pink Eyes.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS..........Lessees and Proprietors.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 8,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
First time in four years of
THE MUMMY.
GEORGE CHRISTY as GINGER BLUE.
BILLY ALLEN in his unapproachable EMPIRE JIG.
THE PILGRIM FATHERS—GEORGE CHRISTY and SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock.
Children to Matinee only 15 cents.
Doors open in the evening at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; private boxes $3 and $4.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE family, owning a first class house in the immediate vicinity of Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., will take three or four gentlemen to board on reasonable terms. Unexceptional references given and required. Address Mrs. H. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with large bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to let with board; can be rented separately or another room added, as may be desired; references exchanged. Apply at 104 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 43d-st. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING within two minutes' walk of Wall and South Ferries, have pleasant rooms to let with board. Gas and bath. Address WILLOW, Brooklyn P. O.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. The parlor floor to let, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—AT NO. 43 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR MADison-av., two large rooms and one single room, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

A RECONNOISSANCE FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebels within Four Miles of Falmouth.

Doings of the Guerrillas in Western Virginia.

The Citizens in the Border Counties of Indiana Organizing.

Reported Repulse of the Enemy at Stevenson, Ala.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Conductor WOODALE made a reconnoissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad. He proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where he discovered three men, who upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia Regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp, but it was so much hidden by bushes that he could not make out how many they numbered.

A dispatch from Falmouth, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that our scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery.

A dispatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Spencer, Va., has surrendered to the rebel forces under JENKINS, and that Col. RATHBONE's command were taken prisoners by him.

On Wednesday morning JENKINS' forces entered Ravenswood, Va., and on the same evening crossed the Ohio River at Buffington's Island, and came down to Racine, Ohio, where they killed one man and wounded two others, and stole twelve horses. They then recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar, and encamped for the night.

The people were rising to resist further attempts at invasion by the rebels.

A later report says that the rebels are crossing at Racine, and are coming down on both sides of the river.

A dispatch from Point Pleasant to the Military Committee at Gallipolis, says that the contending forces are in sight of each other, that the rebels are but 900 strong, and that a battle is imminent.

Gov. MORTON has ordered all the male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, residing in the Border Counties, to organize themselves into military companies to repel the invasion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 6—P. M.

The *Evening Times*, of this city, has information that Stevenson, Alabama, was attacked by the rebels, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our troops.

Gen. BRAGG had left Chattanooga, and was advancing on Nashville.

This city was greatly excited this afternoon, owing to the circulation of numerous reports as to the near approach of the rebels.

Telegraphic communication is open as far as Falmouth.

The rebels are reported in force to-night at Williamstown, about thirty miles distant, on the Georgetown turnpike.

THE REBELS IN KANAWHA VALLEY.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Telegraphic communication in Kanawha Valley is suspended above Point Pleasant.

The guerrilla JENKINS is encamped at Buffalo, to-night, with fifteen hundred men, and two thousand more are expected to join immediately. His men are stripping the country of horses and supplies.

The object of JENKINS appears to be to cut off communication with our troops.

The militia of Gallia County assembled, to-day, to the number of 2,700, and completed their organization.

Very little fear is felt of a raid in this place.

THE EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. TOD.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2, 1862.

To the Loyal People of the River Counties:

Our Southern border is threatened with invasion. I have, therefore, to recommend that all the loyal men of your counties at once form themselves into military companies and regiments, to beat back the enemy at any and all points he may attempt to invade our State. Gather up all the arms in the country, and furnish yourselves with ammunition for the same. The service will be of but few days' duration. The soil of Ohio must not be invaded by the enemies of our glorious Government.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

To the Several Military Committees:

In response to several communications tendering companies and squads of men for the protection of Cincinnati, I announce that all such bodies of men who are armed, will be received. They will repair at once to Cincinnati, and report to Gen. LEW. WALLACE, who will complete their further organization.

None but men armed will be received, and such only until the fifth inst. Railroad companies will pass all such bodies of men at the expense of the State.

It is not desired that any troops residing in any of the river counties leave their counties. All such are requested to organize, and remain for the protection of their own counties. DAVID TODD, Governor.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN FOR ITS DEFENCE.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 3, says:

"Martial law is being very strictly enforced here, and the citizens remain obedient and very quiet. The drinking saloons have all been closed, and business is very generally suspended, and but for the newspapers and the markets, life would be truly intolerable.

Nearly the entire male population is either drilling or fortifying the hills on the Kentucky side of the river. It is not a little singular to note the fact that both judges and ministers of the Gospel in our city have been enrolled, mustered, and are now performing military duty.

Hundreds of men have been taken upon the streets and in private houses and are now digging rifle pits opposite the city. I have just returned from similar duty myself, and in doing so I am unable to give you in this dispatch the result of a number of important reconnoissances in force.

It is gratifying to announce that, along with the white population, all the able-bodied colored persons have been impressed to labor on the fortifications.

Several light-draught steamers have been admirably, promptly and effectively fitted up for gunboats, and many more are being similarly transformed. These steamers will traverse the river between this [illegible] and Louisville, and assist our forces in repelling [illegible].

[illegible] are pouring in here constantly, and are moving [illegible] direction, and it is estimated that by to-morrow night an army of fifty thousand men will be moving, under competent commanders, to meet the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH, and tender him the warmest possible reception. They will welcome him to the soil of Kentucky, or even Ohio, if he will only fight. It is reported that he is moving North from Lexington, which place he occupied this afternoon.

Numerous guerrilla bands are devastating Northern Kentucky, and their outrages are truly appalling. The Ohio River is extremely low, and in many places it is fordable. This fact excites terribly the nervous portion of our community, but it is not probable that the enemy will make use of this apparent advantage for invading the great State of Ohio. Secessionists will not be likely to cross at any point, for if they do, we are of opinion here that they will never get back again.

JEFFERSON CO., KY., UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The civil authorities being wholly unable to furnish proper protection to either person or property within the County of Jefferson in the State of Kentucky—[illegible] is hereby proclaimed within said district in order that such protection may be afforded. This proclamation of martial law does not interfere with the regular civil tribunals except so far as necessary for the public safety; and, in the enforcement of martial law, the civil laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky will be observed as far as practicable.

All orders issued from the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, or those of the officer in command of the U. S. forces at Louisville, will be strictly obeyed.

[Signed] H. G. WRIGHT,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dep't.

Official—H. C. MCDOWELL, A. A. G.

KIRBY SMITH'S KENTUCK PROCLAMATION.

The following has been widely circulated in Kentucky:

KENTUCKIANS:

The army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory under my command.

Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its first powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians—We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolutions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians willingly join the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty, and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the chains which are rivetted upon you. We call upon you to unite your arms, and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains the Northern hordes who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer NO!

KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General C. S. A.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

THE GENERAL IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

The Memphis papers publish the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
CAMP AT HELENA, ARK., Aug. 25, 1862.

Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in the *Union Appeal*, of the 22d inst., signed "Carolus." The author in speaking of the desolation of Clarendon, says: "Soon the Masonic Lodge was despoiled by some ruthless hands, of its jewels, its Bible torn in pieces on its altar, and its stand broken to flinters and scattered over the floor. This latter work is attributed to the barbarian bands composing OSTERHAUS' Division, who, it is said, when passing through with CURTIS' army, went for plunder, theft, and the general indiscriminate smash-up of whatever they could lay their hands on." The writer must have obtained his information from secession sympathizers, who are always anxious to make their duped friends believe it is only the Dutch that are after them. The story is not probable, as the jewels of a lodge cannot have been left so exposed. No such thing was reported me, as it would have been had it transpired. Two or three old houses were burned in Clarendon when my army came through, and Gen. HOVEY reported some five burned on the march, by his troops. All invidious distinctions in relation to the old and new element in this command are in bad taste, and the distinction between English and Germans are unjust. The Division of Gen. OSTERHAUS is composed of English and German troops, who have won imperishable laurels. They have been with me in a long and weary self-supporting campaign. Signal vengeance has been visited upon the enemy, for waging a barbarous guerrilla warfare upon us; but the ravages of war, and the various irregularities incident to such a campaign, must not be attributed to the German or any other special element.

Another article complains of pickets being placed at rebel houses, and publishes expressions of a citizen, which had long since been investigated by Gen. WASHBURN and myself. Pickets placed on the roads and at houses are for self-protection, as guards to our approaches, as well as to prevent pilfering, which greatly demoralizes an army. Some convalescent soldiers are pickets at farm houses, at their own request and desire, as they fare better than soldiers in hospital. These complaints generally go out from men who have been prevented from stealing cotton, or engaging in the petty larceny of spoons or children's clothing, for I have never heard a complaint from a soldier for acting as guard at a house; on the contrary, I have been urged by the sentinels to be allowed to remain where I have ordered otherwise. Sentinels at houses are not ordered by me, but by officers in charge of the police within my lines. To prevent mob violence against the innocent or feeble, guard Union families, and prevent soldiers from becoming thieves and vandals, proper restraints are instituted, which should not be destroyed by harping against them because, peradventure, they to some extent must defend the unjust as well as the just. Neither is it right, as a lady very properly said to me, to create geographical rebels. We have too much of this. Troops, generally, cannot discriminate as commanders, who investigate individuals, may. In my judgment, a large majority of the Arkansas people were Union men when the Convention betrayed them, and a large majority desire to be rid of the reign of terror and war created by rebel leaders and rebel arms. It is worse than folly to suppose that all citizens are enemies, when they protest and say otherwise, whatever may have been their acts or sayings under a pressure of rebel power.

I have said these things, not to defend myself, but to encourage and preserve proper discipline in my camp, which, as you can appreciate, is more exposed, because it occupies the extreme advance posts of our interior army.

Knowing, General, that you have the authority, and are desirous of restraining the Press against a licentious abuse of its power, I trust you will perceive the justice of protecting adjacent commands, as you would your own, against false and foolish slanders that demoralize and enfeeble the power of an army. I am, General, very truly,

Your obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Legislature's Proceedings in Louisville—Hosts of Spies—Bad Management and Bad Luck, but no doubt of Ultimate and Entire Success.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

The Legislature convened in our City Hall today. A resolution was referred to the House Military Committee, inquiring into the propriety of calling out immediately 50,000 men to serve for thirty or sixty days, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from Kentucky. I believe both Chambers have passed the bill reenacting the State Guard law, with sundry amendments; organizing the militia; investing the Governor with full authority to call into the State service all or any portion of the militia when the public exigency requires it, and to provide, or impress and receipt, for whatever the militia need when called into active service. Unlike many of the people, the Legislature appear neither panic-struck nor paralyzed. I trust they will to-morrow, with due deliberation, report and carry through what further legislation is proper in the present state of affairs.

All our banks are reported to have sent their treasure across the Ohio. The city is full of fugitives. Hosts of spies are here. Many of them to-day have been arrested, and hurried off to Camp Chase, along with some hundred inmates of the Military Prison. Grinning secesh still dog our steps—fellows whose looks and actions for weeks indicated that they were privately posted about what has now come to pass. We are certainly, for the time being, in a bad fix. Louisville is in more danger than Cincinnati. We hourly look for disciplined troops from below. We have had confoundedly bad management and bad luck. Though even Frankfort and Louisville be taken, sacked and burnt to ashes, and this entire State be desolated, no loyal and sober-minded Kentuckian will doubt the nation's ultimate success here and everywhere. The question now before the country is not a question of separation, but simply a question of subjugation or extermination.

Martial Law in Louisville—Progress of the Invader and His Early Precipitate Retreat.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday Morning, Sept. 3, 1862.

Martial law is declared over this County. Secesh will be put to work. Cotton here is being sent across the river. The Adams Express Company request shippers and owners of freight now in their possession destined for Nashville and other points South, to call for it, as it is held at the owners' and shippers' risk after this date. The enemy hold Lexington, Danville, Paris, Georgetown, Versailles, and threaten Frankfort and Cynthiana. Resident secesh are swelling the invaders ranks. They order all Unionists of Frankfort and other interior towns to leave. A terrible panic in Cincinnati, though not nearly so much exposed to a rebel dash as this city. I reckon the enemy will precipitately back out of the blue grass region before Saturday night, but meanwhile will inflict much public and private damage. Fresh troops from Indiana are daily and nightly arriving. At this writing I hear their lusty cheers.

PONTIAC.

LATE REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Sept. 5.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, left for Cincinnati this afternoon, to assume the position of Chief of the Quartermaster's Department on Gen. WRIGHT's Staff. All is quiet along the Ohio River. Louisville is safe for the present. A reliable gentleman, who has arrived from Shelbyville, reports that the rebel forces went out of that place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and were proceeding toward Frankfort.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Panic at Lexington—Battle of Lone Jack—Capt. Bawner's Adventure—Loss of Cannon—Incidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The capture of BUELL at Independence, the defeat of FOSTER at Lone Jack, the great force of the guerrillas mustering southwest of this place, gave some cause for apprehending an attack on Lexington. Everybody was on the *qui vive.* Believing that the blow would fall here next, Col. HOUSTON made preparations for an evacuation. The commissary stores were rolled aboard the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, lying at the wharf. The *Sioux, Warner, Isabella* and *Eagle* were ready to slip cables, and away. At 8 o'clock A. M. on the 18th, the alarm gun was fired. Fire was set to the brick warehouses and hemp factories on the bank. The *Warner*, which is here on Government service, with a guard of militia marine, carried two messengers across the river, dispatched for reinforcements to Gen. LOAN. Armed hosts turned out on the hill sides, which bristled with men armed and equipped for battle, thick as the array that sprang forth at the call of Roderick Dhu. The whole city was stirred to its depths. About 9 o'clock two barrels were noted floating down stream. An officer rode down to warn the steamers against torpedoes. The *Warner* swung into the stream to avoid them, and sent a yawl to capture them. They did, and captured a beer and pork barrel. Thus ended the battle of the kegs. Like the thought of Mr. Toots, nothing came of it, save the destruction of about $50,000 worth of property, needlessly and foolishly sacrificed. It is said the stores were burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and the hemp bales to prevent their being used against us. But why were not the stores appropriated to Government service, and the hemp bales turned into fortifications for ourselves? No line of policy can be perceived in the management of things here that would give the people confidence in their commanders. Col. HOUSTON, commanding, is addicted too much to lager. No step has been taken till to-day to maintain this post against a superior force, if one should come. Like MULLIGAN they are waiting till danger is imminent before commencing work. The earthworks thrown up by MULLIGAN around the College are still in a good state of preservation. A little work would make them impregnable to any force the enemy can bring. MULLIGAN was cooped up then with 2,700 men. There was no water within the intrenchments. More men were killed in going out for water than in the fight. After three days' fighting without water they were conquered by thirst and surrendered. There is an old well filled up. There are cisterns but they are dry. No steps are taken for digging a new well. Only a small trench is opened two feet wide by two feet deep, as a covered way to a spring. The whole ground is covered by cavalry. From 1,500 to 2,000 horses are staked out over the ground, and would be greatly in the way there in the event of an engagement. To-day, the trees, a fine grove of old oaks on the hillside, outside the intrenchment, are falling before the axe. They are felled with butt to the camp and stump cut off close. They alone would prevent any more hemp bale movements.

The steamers here are well guarded, and would be ready to bring over reinforcements. The *John Warner* was fitted out at St. Louis as a gunboat, and manned by volunteers from the young men of the Halleck and Essex Guards. They were mustered in on one day and ordered on the next to embark. The pilot is protected by boiler iron; the guards and boiler deck by bales of hay. Two cannon were planted on the bow; so we bid defiance to all opposition, and convoyed up the *Russel* and *Sioux*, that had been turned back.

THE BATTLE OF LONE JACK.

This battle took place Aug. 17, between 800 men, composed of Companies C and A of the Second Battalion State Militia, an artillery company (F) of the Seventh Missouri, having two 12-pounders, and a small part of MERRILL's cavalry, and 4,000 men under Col. COFFEE and Col. UPTON HUGHES. The command has passed through Lone Jack—a small town, divided into two parts called the old and new town. About 11 o'clock at night they had a skirmish, and then fell back to the new town, and encamped. The cannon were posted in and commanding a lane, but were surrounded by high corn. The pickets northwest of the town found before daylight that they were within a half mile of the picket of the enemy. At sunrise the enemy, under COFFEE and HUGHES' swarmed in toward the cannon, firing irregularly. The Texas Rangers soon picked off the cannoniers and shot the horses, then charged and took the cannon. The militia, under FOSTER, rallied and retook the cannon, drove the enemy through the new town to the old town, and out of that. At this moment a large body of men were seen coming from Independence. The order was given to retreat. The cannon was dragged away by hand, but being without harness had to be left. The other cannon had been taken to pieces by the rebels, dismounted and scattered, so that parts could not be found. The fire of the enemy is represented as terrible, but the militia stood to their work without flinching. A soldier says the balls flew like bees. The small balls sharp toned, the large ones with a whiz; Minié balls mostly flying over. I have not seen a man yet who does not show bullet holes in his clothes. Lieut. ANDERSON, of Company ——, shows four holes in his coat, had his shoulder strap shot off, and was wounded slightly in two places. The buckshot penetrate but little. I saw one man with a shot in his scalp which he says he'll keep there for a trophy.

ADVENTURE OF CAPT. BAWNER, OF COMPANY A.

Capt. BAWNER found himself at a critical period of the fight detached from his company. He ordered a charge by company F to the right to flank the party attacking the cannoniers. He led them on, but soon found himself alone, was shot, and fell on his back. Five men approached. He shot one with his revolver. The rest fled. His men rallied, and took him to the dam, where they left him. Hearing a noise he turned around, and found a bushwhacker poking his rifle through a crack, and drawing a bead on him. He threw back his pistol behind him, fired, and killed his man. His men returning soon after, brought him in.

HEROISM OF MAJ. FOSTER.

Maj. FOSTER was the hero of the expedition. He was everywhere in the thickest of the fight, rallying and cheering on his men. When the cannon were taken, first he addressed the militia, told them to die rather than surrender, and ordered a charge. The Texans gave way before their furious onset and retreated. FOSTER was struck three or four times, and finally fell, and was left with a flag of truce in the hands of the enemy. He is a second LYON, and was sacrificed in much the same way. The loss of the enemy was about 200, of whom 85 were killed outright. Our loss was 55, of whom a list is appended. The prisoners were released on parol, and state that they were treated very kindly. The prisoners report that the enemy were glad to get off as well as they did, as they thought at one time that they were whipped. They recognized many among the rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance and were on their parole. In fact, the whole country has arisen, and mostly joined the ranks to escape the draft. We are mustering a force, however, that will settle the hash of the rebels. There will be no "cooping up," as in MULLIGAN's case under FREMONT, or waiting for the rebels to gather head and attack. Gen. LOAN, the great rebel-hunter who chased down POINDEXTER and PORTER, is here, and has assumed the command. Our force of 5,000, I venture to predict, will be launched on HUGHES and QUANTRELL like a thunderbolt. The *Warner* ferried across 800 men and horses yesterday and to-day. They were all "butternuts" in home-spun, on their own nags, armed with rifles and shot-guns and powder-horns; their blankets taken from their beds, and showing the work of their wives and daughters. Four of the companies are from Ray County, and three from Carroll. They can ride like Arabs and shoot like Indians. Wo to the rebels that cross their path.

The *Warner*, in her passage up the Missouri, caused the release of one contraband from Slavery. Lieut. FISHER, of the Essex Guard, went ashore below Glasgow to destroy a skiff. One object of our cruise was to take from the rebels the means of crossing the Missouri River. On his return he was followed by a young negro, who had been out on a Sunday walk, and suddenly conceived the idea of getting rid of his master. He was brought aboard, and turned out to be a slave of Col. LOWE, of the rebel army, and Ex-Secretary of the State Convention, and named NATT. He was christened ESSEX, and set to work washing dishes and scouring kettles. I asked him, the other day, "ESSEX, would you like to be a slave again?" "No, Massa, it feels good to be free, only I'd like to have my mother free, too."

A detachment of the Halleck and Essex Guards visited the farm of Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE at night. His son was at home on parole, and his daughter. They received their visitors courteously, and supplied them with all that they wanted. On leaving, several of their slaves packed up their bundles and followed the men to the boat. Here occurred a division of opinion. Part of the men wanted them to be taken aboard, and freed; part not. There came near being a fight. The majority sent them back to slavery, and once more to taste its bitterness.

J. W. S.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

An English Steamer Seized off Charleston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* prints a letter from on board the United States steamer *Cambridge*, dated off Beaufort, Aug. 22, which states that the new gunboat *Octorora* captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms, and valued at $250,000.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 6.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, wholly from Chatauqua County, and 1,200 strong, is under marching orders and will leave on the 8th inst.

Other full companies are in camp; and old Chautauqua County is now less than 100 short of filling her quota for the 600,000 men.

There will be no draft in Chautauqua County, as volunteering is too brisk for that.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS TO ARRIVE.

A dispatch from Gov. ANDREW to Col. FRANK E. HOWE states that the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment will arrive in New-York this morning.

A dispatch from Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont, announces the departure of the Tenth Vermont Regiment yesterday, which will arrive at Peck-slip early this morning.

The Eleventh Vermont Regiment will arrive here on Monday morning.

The departure of the Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment for the seat of war again *viâ* Baltimore, is considered by many as an interesting event, and its numerous friends in this City are very desirous of a proper reception being accorded to the heroes of the 19th of April. A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts will be held to perfect measures for this purpose.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment will leave Pittsfield on Sunday, and go by railroad to Hudson, and thence by steamer to Jersey City.

The Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment will leave on Monday, *viâ* Stonington.

On Tuesday the old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, for nine months, will leave *viâ* Fall River. The Sixth will march through Baltimore. The citizens of Lowell have engaged the Brigade Band to accompany the regiment to Washington.

THE THIRTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment left this afternoon, *viâ* Norwich and Jersey City, for the seat of war. They took their departure one day earlier than they expected to do.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY FROM FORT COLUMBUS.

In pursuance of orders alluded to on Saturday, Company B, Eighth U. S. Regular Infantry, left Governor's Island on Saturday for the seat of war. They were accompanied by two commissioned officers. For the first time in a long period, the band attached to Fort Columbus, and a portion of the permanent party, all in full regulation uniform, went through Broadway with the men. The effect was sensational, and the troops were cheered and applauded along the route.

TOWN BOUNTY IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 6.

The town of New-Haven to-day voted to pay one hundred dollars additional bounty, making two hundred dollars in all, to the nine months' volunteers. Three hundred and forty-three more men are required to fill the quota.

WAR MEETINGS IN THE STATE.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The war spirit is up here, and the people aroused. A most spirited and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day, and over 3,000 people were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who made one of his effective and stirring speeches. Mr. SIBRIA also addressed the meeting. The poet and balladist, JAMES G. CLARK, sung "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and other patriotic songs, and his soul-stirring music is doing good in this community. The meeting adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening, when it will be addressed by Messrs. THOMAS D. WRIGHT, of Binghamton, and H. A. BEEBE, of Owego. The war spirit is aroused in this region, and a draft will not be necessary to get men to fight for the Union and for freedom. The enlistment is going on rapidly for the Sickles Brigade.

OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 6.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last evening, and was addressed in a neat, eloquent and earnest manner by one of the most gifted of our country's orators, Mr. T. D. WRIGHT, of Binghamton, law partner of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, whose speech was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. H. A. BEEBE, of the Owego *Gazette*, presided. Several patriotic citizens came forward and enrolled their names for the Corcoran Brigade. There is no doubt but a company will be raised in this vicinity readily for the gallant CORCORAN.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

A SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. J. N. LEWIS.

The friends of Capt. J. N. LEWIS, who abandoned his legal practice in this city, to raise a company for the nine months' service in Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday last presented him with a sword, sash and belt. R. E. CHETWOOD, Esq., made the presentation speech, concluding as follows:

"Soldiers! you are about to engage in the active duties of the field; you are about to leave homes and hearts that are dear to you, homes that are bright, hearts that are loving. Be assured, soldiers, that you will ever be in our thoughts, in your trials we will sympathize with you, and in your victories we will rejoice. You depart from us with full ranks, and health pictured on every countenance. May you soon return with ranks not depleted, health not impaired, and victory, glorious victory, inscribed on your noble banner. Captain, take this sword; unsheath it in the name of liberty, raise it high to strike down every traitor, and let it not finally be returned to its scabbard till this infernal rebellion is ended, or the hand that wields it is palsied in death. God speed our noble volunteers!"

Capt. LEWIS responded:

MR. CHETWOOD AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The emotions which fill my heart on this occasion, are such as to render it almost impossible for me to say a word. For this beautiful implement of the profession which I have once more adopted, accept my sincere and hearty thanks. It shall ever be worn as a present and grateful memento of the confidence and affection which prompted its bestowal. And, my friends, it shall not come back to you, until I bear it back to join with you in thanksgivings for the restoration of peace and unity to our beloved land, or until it is borne back upon my coffin-lid. For, my friends, though I leave you now as a volunteer for nine months, I shall not sheath this sword until this unholy war is ended and treason crushed out forever, and peace restored, whether that day be nine months or nine years hence.

We do not go from you to-day, my friends, with light and joyous hearts. It is no small thing to leave comfortable and happy homes, and sunder the many social ties that here unite us with many friends, for the hardships and privations of the camp and the field—to go away not knowing whether we shall ever again behold the dear ones we leave behind. For however prosperous and successful may be our career, there are in all human probability those among us who will never return. But while our hearts are sad, and the unbidden tear steals down our cheeks, we do not hesitate; for we feel that it is a solemn duty which calls us hence. There is a duty which is higher than that we owe to family or neighbors, and that is the duty we owe to our country. And we feel, should it please an all-wise Providence that we shall fall upon a distant soil, without a friend to cheer our dying moments, without a stone to mark our unknown graves, that we shall rest content in the consciousness that we have done our part to preserve to our children the priceless heritage so dearly bought, so jealously guarded by our fathers. What is there worth living for if we are to have no country? For what can we labor, so long as peace and tranquillity are banished from our land, but the restoration of quietude? No! we were recreant sons of patriot ancestry, did we waver now.

We leave our wives and little ones and friends to you. And while we go to aid the sacred cause of liberty, and save both them and you from want and misery, we charge you to be diligent in the execution of your trust; to comfort their lonely hearts; to lighten the heavy load that weighs their spirits down; and may God grant that their hearts and yours and ours may soon be made glad and light and happy, by the reunion of our beloved country on a basis more firm and immovable than the eternal rocks. Once more thanking you for this beautiful gift, I bid you all good bye.

After partaking of refreshments at the railroad dépôt, the company took its departure for the camp at Flemington *viâ* Trenton.

WAR MEETING IN CHICAGO.

An Immense Affair—Speeches by Gens. Curtis, Walbridge and McClernand, and Others.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The war meeting in this city this afternoon was an immense affair. The stores were closed at 4 P. M., according to the proclamation of the Mayor.

The Mayor presided over the meeting.

Speeches were made by Gens. CURTIS, WALBRIDGE, MCCLERNAND, Ex-Gov. RANDALL and Senator TRUMBULL.

In the evening Gen. WALBRIDGE addressed the Board of Trade at length, and urged the necessity of putting the State in a complete condition of defence against domestic treason and foreign intervention. He argued that the war spirit was never more enthusiastic and determined than now.

The Loss of the Golden Gate.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 11.

Mrs. HORTON was the widow of the late SALTER S. HORTON, of Southold, Long Island, N. Y. She had been but about a year in San Francisco, and was going East to make a farewell visit to her friends, expecting to return next Summer. She leaves two daughters, a son, a son-in-law, in California.

Dr. BODINIER was a prominent French physician of New-York, who had been here for a very short time on a visit, having come out last Spring for his health.

Mr. FULTON was on his way to New-York with four children, aged respectively nine, six, four and three years. He was their uncle. The only one saved was the second eldest child.

A. Smith, wife, sister, and four children, of 11½, 10, 7 and 5 years, are among the lost. The circumstances connected with this family are peculiarly harrowing. Mr. SMITH, an enterprising and well-educated Scotchman, came to this State some six months since from Brooklyn, Long Island, with his household, and having accumulated some property, lost all but about $2,000 of it by the last Winter's floods. He made up his mind to return to New-York; and the expenses of the trip being so heavy for such a large family, he offered his eldest daughter, JANE, aged 17, who had been some time living in the family of Gen. ORD, in this city, as a nurse or attendant to any lady intending to go East by the *Golden Gate*, in which he secured passages. JANE was quickly taken by a lady, who, however, was not to leave until the succeeding steamer, Aug. 1, and it was agreed, finally, that the girl should wait and go with Mrs. P—— and her two children, by the *Uncle Sam*. The rest of the family—father, mother, four children, and the wife's sister—sailed and were lost.

Among the personal losses of property, we hear that Capt. WHITNEY, who was washed up insensible on the beach, and afterward recovered, had a breast-pin stolen from his bosom valued at $1,000.

Dr. MCCHESNEY, one of the lost, had $2,000 with him. He had lost $10,000 by the late Troy fire, and was going home to settle up his property.

G. F. BIERTHAUGHT, although he saved himself, lost $6,000, which he had placed in charge of the purser.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

First Cabin—Mrs. G. O. McMulen, infants and servant; J. Whitney's servant; E. Flint, of Holliday & Flint; H. J. Denchla and niece; Mrs. A. T. Green and infant; Rev. C. Keith, a returning missionary from China; Mrs. Cyrus Adams and infant; Mrs. Harriet Horton, Dr. J. N. Bodinier, J. Salinger, H. B. Davis, Miss C. E. Cogswell, C. J. Theis, D. A. Nurse, Mrs. B. Darsh and two children; J. E. Cook, L. Bacigalupi, Son of of A. J. Nichols, C. D. Bonestel, Mrs. Wright and child; Mrs. C. A. Morrison, T. Faus, P. Schener, Edward Roepke, J. Cramer, wife and infant; J. Drey, Henry Gurstung, wife and child.

Second Cabin—John Forbes, J. McChesney, Mrs. Leavenworth and child, J. L. Hulse, wife and child. E. H. Fulton and three children (one child saved), Mrs. S. Babcock and infant, J. R. Bird, Mrs. A. Stone, Mrs. E. Scott, Mrs. I. W. Geer and infant, S. Francis, Miss I. C. Brier, J. C. Lancaster, R. T. Hawkins, Miss G. Barber, J. Carlinas, C. Mudie, R. Veener and wife, F. A. Rhodes.

Steerage—G. Harris, D. Long, G. Downey, J. Shay, M. M. Harriman, W. Brown, N. Massey, A. F. Clark, T. J. Clark, M. Olson, J. Henry, T. Morcam, E. Hilbert, J. W. Shaw, H. Winkleman, S. D. Goodall, J. Brackbill, J. Chambers, J. B. Moore, L. Bacon, J. Harkin P. Wilkinson, J. Fry, Michael Pierce, P. Pierce, M. Pierce, A. Bremner, F. Clare, J. Gourley, T. Walcott, R. Smith, R. Travers, R. Bernard, E. DeBret, G. Jichom, P. Conley, T. Wallingbook, A. Jackson, L. P. Cuddiback, F. Carroll, E Esfeldt, J. Hohn, W. Herberst, P. Downey, G. Newton, Mrs. Daley, S. Gilbert, J. De Bar, V. Columbia, A. Lepper, L. Grapum, H. P. Stevens, G. W. Kinzer, B. Sweeney, James Hewitt, J. Vrup, A. Smith, wife, sister and four children; Mrs. Mary Clark, A. Fernlough, Miss A. Chambers, C. H. Hill, George Ramsey, Alexander Pettigrew, Thomas Midling, John Magher, J. Borovich, J. Croft, J. Groves, C. Sallody, Daniel O'Leary, H. W. Bracey (colored,) W. J. Davis, L. Blum, O. Bradley, G. Mathison, A. Peterson, George Weller, S. P. Stormes, J. Sheridan, D. H. Prebble, O. G. Farwell, V. S. Moore, P. Webster, E. H. Williams, B. Rivari, John Gordis, Lewis Andrews, R. W. Henderson, J. Broad, Miss Hartland, J. Parja, M. Blanco, M. Avana, G. Bruso, A. M. Clark.

The following passengers are missing: M. Seeligsohn, E. Josephi, E. Levine and servant, Capt. J. W. Rickard, wife and two children.

The following of the officers and crew are lost or missing: Henry W. Jones, Surgeon; Timothy O'Brien, Third Assistant Engineer; Sam Jones, water tender: John Cunningham, Wm. McKenzie, Wm. Denny, Thos. Smith, firemen; George Ogden, Frank Marlay, Henry Baden, Mike Keenan, George Smith, coal passers; H. Johnson, mess boy; Charles Cobb, carpenter; Wm. Low, E. Douglas, Sam Dowling, A. Hennessy, Tom Kaley, Thomas Keith, sailors; S. K. Valentine, second steward; Benj. Strobel, pantryman; Bernard McCune, second pantryman; Henry Schaeffer, second porter; Robert Pino, John Johnson, Charles Miller, Antonio Ferris, P. H. Sullivan, Wm. Carey, Thomas Boistar, cabin waiters; Wm. Morrison, Martin Owen, steerage waiters; John Brown Zeni, first cook, after galley; John Peterson, first cook, forward galley; George Rose, second cook, forward galley; Sam. Burris, third cook, forward galley; Charles Belford, working passage.

The Loss of the United States Gunboat Henry Andrew.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BRANDYWINE,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Thinking that it might be of some interest to your readers, and the friends of those who were on board at the time, I send you an account of the loss of the United States gunboat *Henry Andrew.*

We left Port Royal for New-York on Friday, the 22d of August, and that night we put into Stono for a harbor, as it looked rather stormy. The next morning we started, and passed Cape Hatteras at night. The next day, (24th,) between 2 and 3 P. M., it commenced to blow, and at 4 o'clock it was plain that we was drifting ashore, the wind being stronger than steam. The Captain then held a consultation with the officers as what was best to be done, which ended in trying her a little longer. But it was no use, she could not head the wind, and so it was determined to run her ashore, and save ourselves in the boats. At 5 o'clock we struck at a distance of not more than twelve feet from the beach, and commenced saving our baggage and some provisions and water, thinking that she would soon go to pieces. We were there four days, working and sleeping in our wet clothes, when the steamer *Young America* took us off and brought us to this place. We saved nearly everything of value, including our arms and ammunition, clothing, etc.

AUGUSTUS WEISS.

Among the passengers by the *Jersey Blue*, from Newbern, N. C., we notice the name of Major John S. Chambers, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and formerly a well-known member of the Boston Press.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 6.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Faust and children, California; Augustus Ferre, Mrs. D. Gumps, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Morin, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Arnaud and children, Nicolas Bisson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Duru, New-Orleans; A. Felix, Julius Ottenheimer, Gustav H. Hengstenberg, Henry [illegible]; [illegible] Pfale, Henry [illegible]; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Baton Rouge; Charles [illegible], Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schneider and children, Washington; George Reimann, Mrs. Cath. Diedrich and children, Wheeling; Mrs. Maria Kelsey, Michigan; Mrs. A. H. M. Storm, Holland; Miss Abigail Anais Rodriguez, [illegible]; Mrs. Koehn and child, St. Louis; Miss Augusta [illegible], Brooklyn; Mrs. Isaac Lopez Silva, and others in steerage. Total, 164.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Jersey Blue, from Newbern, N. C.—Maj. Mead, 10th Conn.; Capt. W. E. Welch, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. Westervelt, U. S. M. Art.; J. M. Munson, J. Murray, U. S. N.; G. Large, Lieut. F. E. Hastings, N. Y. Art.; C. A. Clark, C. Baker, 24th Mass.; C. A. Beach, A. G. Seymour, H. Wright, J. H. Rivers, Co. A, 24th Mass.; J. Baker, Co. H, 24th Mass.; John Mailt, steamer Eagle; W. Inglis, Co. A, 24th Mass.; J. Crawford, E. Giles, Kitzman and D. Scates, Co. A, 24th Mass.; L. S. Rogers, A. G. Hunson, Co. C, 23d Mass.; F. Wesley, C. Getchell, Co. D, 24th Mass.; W. C. Chamberlain, Co. D, 23d Mass.; O. Griffith, Co. D, 27th Mass.; M. Wood, A. H. Carr, T. Eagan, S. Peabody, C. Herbner, Geo. Carr, B. F. Fowler, H. S. Hull, D. Fall, all of 3d Art. Band; J. Richmond, 7th R. I. Bat.; E. R. Holbrook, Co. C, 24th Mass.; O. F. Childs, do. do.; S. Gale, J. H. Halligan, 10th Conn.; Maj. J. W. Eayre, 9th N. J.; T. A. Mullard, 24th Mass.; R. Stimson, Co. G, 24th Mass.; S. Jackson, Co. F, 27th Mass.; E. H. Smith, John Gurry, Co. E, 24th Mass.; T. Citeal, Co. D, 23d Mass.; Jno. Battles, Co. D, 23d Mass.; W. Chamberlain, Co. D, 23d Mass.; A. Shettrick, Co. A, Rocket Battery; R. O'Brian, Co. F, 24th Mass.; J. Ashley, W. S. Brown, S. Davis, H. Howland, J. Jenks, Co. F, 5th R. I.; M. Engloff, Co. F, N. Y. Art.; G. Harrison, A. Cursthammer, Co. D, 51st Penn.

In bark Susan M. Dudman, from Tusket—Miss Starr, Miss Harding, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Dudman.

In brig Col. Penniman, from Trinidad—Mr. and Mrs Stedman and child, of New-Bedford.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33	Sun sets.... 6 24	Moon sets.... 4 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 38	Gov. Island. 7 27	Hell Gate.... 8 49

Cleared.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Blackstone, Stanton, Providence, J. M. Smith & Co.; Matanzas, Lusignay, New-Orleans, T. Osentia; New-York, Chisholm, Fortress Monroe, Brett, Son & Co.; Chesapeake, Corowell, Portland, H. D. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Vandalia, Paton, New-Orleans, Ralph Post; Eastern State, San Francisco, ——; C. Newton, (Br.,) Menzies, Waterford, P. Seymour Kenroy; City of Washington, Cumings, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Letitia Ann, (Br.,) Cole, Port-au-Prince, B. F. Small & Co.; Livingston, (Br.,) Quinlan, Glasgow; Hector, (Prus.,) Backhofen, Newry, W. Salem & Co.; Theodore, (Aus.,) Maganzes, Cork, Holmbol & Co.; W. Mason, Hatch, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; Buna Lovet, (Br.,) DeWolf, Port-au-Prince, Boyd & Hincken; Clarence, (Br.,) Bradford, Demarara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Schiller, (Por.,) De Cunha, Operto, Hagameyer & Co.

Bark Maria Morton, Buckley, Bridgeport, D. Colden Murray; A. A. Drebert, Scudder, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Persia, (Br.,) Putnam, Londonderry, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Peter, (Prus.,) Beekman, Cork and market, J. C. McArthur; Fides, Oberlanden, Queenstown, Finch, Meincke & Co.; Mary, Gubbs, Trinidad, Cuba, G. S. Stephenson & Co.

Schooners Emma, McGuire, Arroyo, G. Boardman & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Megill, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; Wm. Mazyck, Conklin, Providence, H. S. Rackett; St. Baker, Davis, New-Orleans, Heyo Bros.; A. E. Wallard, Connelly, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Abbot Forrest, Smith, Port-au-Petre, Guadalupe, Brett, Son & Co.; Mill Creek, Powers, Elizabethport, C. & E. I. Peters.

Sloop, Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Jersey Blue, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was detained 12 hours off Hatteras with N. E. wind.

Steamship Cumbria, Sumner, Philadelphia 20 hours, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. She will load for New-Orleans.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Brig Col. Penniman, Coffin, Trinidad, Cuba, Aug. 18, with sugar, &c., to Moore & Henry. Experienced a strong S. W. current from Cape St. Antonio to lat. 23 45, lon. 83 40. Left bark Hamilton, Sprague, for Philadelphia, ldg.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Rankin, St. Domingo City, Aug. 10, with wood, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Tangent Rich, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Brig B. Young, Cook, Stonington, in ballast to master.

Bark Celeste, (Aus.,) Cattarinich, London 42 ds., in ballast to order. Aug. 21, lat. 44 50, lon. 47 51, signalized ship Cecelia, strg. E. Lat. 44 38, lon. 49, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Queen Victoria, (Br., of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 47 ds., with 270 tons scrap iron and 50 tons lead to order. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Bark Susan M. Dudman, (Br., of Yarmouth, new,) N. S. Durkee, Tusket, N. S., 7 ds., in ballast to Daniel Starr.

Schr. Oregon, O'Brien, Lubec 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Harriet Ann, Welsh, Pittston 7 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Clara Norton, (of Blue Hill,) Gray, Baltimore, 8 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Cox, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Empire State, Arey, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Warren, Grant, Port Ewen, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Moobe, Black, Newport.

Schr. Ringold, Baker, Dennis 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. John L. Darling, Hawes, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Eliza Ann Steele, Chase, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Abby Wild, ——, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Arabella, Wass, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Breed, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Loduskia, Oliver, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. M. Platt, Hinner, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Lunt, Palmer, Bangor 6 ds.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Pearl, Lank, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Galena, Smith, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

SAILED—Steamships Teutonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; City of Washington, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Matanzas, for New-Orleans.

BELOW—1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., very light.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Brazil, from Liverpool, bound to Bangor, Me., with a Cargo of salt, put into Queenstown Aug. 21, with rudder-head gone, and leaking.

The Young Nova Scotian, from Trinadad de Cuba, with sugar, arr. Aug. 21, for orders, and reports, on the 18th, put mate and three men on board of the bark Georgiana, of Cork, water-logged and abandoned.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The brig Young America, from Havana, that was anchored at Lower Quarantine, and the U. S. steam gunboat R. R. Cuyler, also anchored at that place, have both come to the Upper Quarantine, the former to discharge her cargo, and the latter to be cleansed.

The steam transport New-York, at Pier No 4, N. R., is now loading subsistence stores for Washington, D. C. The steam transport Forrest City, at Pier No. 9, N. R., is also loading for the above port.

The steamship Marion, which returned to port to repair machinery, will sail to-morrow, (7th) at 10 o'clock.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The whale ship Empire, of New-Bedford, was wrecked on Chatham Island April 14; crew saved, also, 500 bbls. sperm oil.—(By telegraph to S. S. Gilpin, of the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room, William-st., corner Exchange-place.)

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE

BURTON

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NEW-YORK.